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Tower Views

by Clearway

Mexico Rejects Mediation

G. O. P.'s Lithesome Steed

If: And the Good Neighbor

¶ **Lands of the Good Neighbors**—Mexico rejects Secretary Hull's proposal for arbitration of payments due to Americans whose farm holdings in Mexico have been expropriated. There is no refusal to pay, but the amounts and time of payment are reserved for decision by Mexico. Arbitrate? There is no dispute to be arbitrated, says Foreign Secretary Eduardo Hay. • The note is remarkable for its statement of the social philosophy prevailing in Mexico. President Cardenas stands for emancipation of the peon. All of Mexico, in the Government's view, rightly belongs to the peons. Foreigners who came to Mexico seeking private gain are subordinated to the "uplift of an entire people." The note makes distinctions between the kinds of land claims advanced by Americans. Some are well-founded, in Mexico's view; others are unjust. The slow negotiation on these details, added to Mexico's economic embarrassment, is the explanation given for not making payment to Americans. Mr. Hull's contention that international law provides for "prompt payment of just compensation" when lands are confiscated is contradicted. Mexico contends that the time of payment remains to be regulated under its own laws.

¶ **Payment for Oil**—Mr. Hull's note limited itself to the question of expropriated farm lands. Since 1927 these lands have been taken by Mexico to an estimated value of $10,000,000. Oil is a larger question. Only this past spring, Mexico seized foreign oil holdings valued at hundreds of millions. Payment for oil lands is not mentioned in Mexico's reply to Mr. Hull. It is presumed that oil, like farm lands, remains subject to action in Mexico's own way. • One of the main points of contention in seizure of the oil lands was the refusal by foreign firms to grant wage increases. Higher wages had been decreed by the Mexican Government on Dec. 18, 1937. Mexico's Supreme Court upheld the law. The Cardenas Government cites the refusal of foreign firms to abide by this decision as a main reason for confiscating oil holdings. Recently Mexico granted the wage increases in part, promising the rest when oil income improves.

¶ **Across the Fence**—Effects of Mexico's agrarian revolution on Inter-American relations form one of the most severe tests of Mr. Hull's Good Neighbor Policy. Unpaid and defaulted debts form another. Chile has recently reported an agreement with a New York committee on terms for payment of debt service. Uruguay also offered a settlement to bondholders when the Uruguayan Government took over more than $4,000,000 in obligations of the City of Montevideo. Original interest rates were reduced. Meanwhile, in Chicago a number of Good Neighbor Forums are being organized. Three "Flying Fortresses" prepare for their takeoff to Bogota, Colombia, on a good-will mission for the inauguration of President Santos. • Being good neighbors, whether across the back fence or across national boundaries, calls for action on both sides of the fence. Each neighbor has his part in lowering the fence, or at least removing its barbed wire and spikes.

¶ **Streamlined Elephant**—"Let's G. O. Places!" is the slogan adorning the base of a new streamlined pachyderm. His defiant trunk and forward-thrusting tusks preside at Chicago over huddles of program drafters for the Republican National Committee. The sedate elephant of yesteryear has gone modern. He is out to overtake a certain long-eared quadruped. • In New York, political observers await results of the coalition between the GOP and the American Labor Party in the forthcoming State campaign. • Democratic primaries result in a division of honors between ardent New Dealers and conservatives in Missouri, Kansas, Virginia, and West Virginia. Senator Bennett Champ Clark wins a smashing victory in Missouri. He opposed the Roosevelt court bill and has freely criticized other Roosevelt measures. In Kansas, Senator George McGill, a Roosevelt supporter, easily wins.

¶ **If**—Tanned and refreshed on his way home from a vacation at sea off South America, President Roosevelt nears Panama while a message he sent to Melbourne is read to the World Christian Endeavor Union Conference in the Australian city. His message had much to do with politics, confiscated oil lands, debts, and fences, although he did not mention any of them. The President said: "It is reassuring in a world in which greed, avarice, and disregard of human rights are bringing disaster and despair, to know that the Nazarene message is of vital force to millions. No single problem is unsolvable if men and nations ruled their lives according to the Sermon on the Mount."

Girl Scouts Bound for Europe

Wide World

Alice Draught Racine, Wis. **Graham Jackson** Rochester, N. Y. **Mary F. Oven** Tallahassee, Fla. **Margaret Heinecke** Springfield, Ill. **Mayme Thompson** Tahlequah, Okla. **Vivian Clarke** Havre, Mont.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Out of their home states for the first time, five Girl Scouts and an adult leader were bound for Europe today on the Aquitania of the Cunard White Star Line to participate in an international encampment at Adelboden, Switzerland.

Members of the party, which departed from New York yesterday, include Miss Alice Draught, of Racine, Wis., leader; Miss Graham Jackson of Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Mary Frances Oven, of Tallahassee, Fla.; Miss Vivian Clarke, of Havre, Mont.; Miss Margaret Heineke, of Springfield, Ill.; and Miss Mayme Thompson, of Tahlequah, Okla. Miss Thompson is a Cherokee Indian.

Meanwhile, 13 Girl Guides from eight other nations also were en route for the encampment, which is to last from Aug. 11 to 29 in a chalet given to the Girl Scout movement by Mrs. James J. Storrow, of Boston. Funds for the gathering are provided from the Juliette Low memorial.

City Manager For Cambridge Urged by Landis

Heading a citizens nonpartisan committee to bring Cambridge the new Massachusetts Plan E of city government, a plan that includes a city council elected by proportional representation and a city manager, James M. Landis, one of the original New Deal "Brain Trusters" and present Dean of Harvard Law School, today launched a citywide drive to obtain 5,000 signatures to petitions asking a referendum.

Dean Landis announced that under the new plan, made available during the present legislative session to all Massachusetts cities except Boston, petitions bearing the names of 10 per cent of the registered voters must be filed by middle August if the question is to appear on the ballot this fall.

"The Plan E form of government," Dean Landis stated, "has two features of great importance for good city government. The first is proportional representation, so successfully used in the Irish Free State, many other countries and various American cities.

"Under this truly democratic elec-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 7)

"Plan E has proved a success beyond the experimental stage elsewhere, it should serve well in Massachusetts": Editorial Page.

Mexican Delay on U. S. Claims Called Dangerous Precedent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—American diplomacy is acutely conscious of the interested gaze of all Latin America and much of Europe as well, as it undertakes today to assay Mexico's note declining to submit the farm land indemnity issue to arbitration. The note held that this issue was not properly subject to arbitration since Mexico had promised to pay, and the conflict merely concerned the terms.

While high State Department officials maintain complete official silence on the subject, it is apparent that the character and content of the Mexican note is disturbing and unwelcome, even if not altogether unexpected. It had been hoped that the Mexican Government would at least accept the fundamental American contention that foreigners have certain rights under international law. Instead Mexico granted to Americans in Mexico no rights beyond those appertaining to any resident of Mexico under Mexican law.

What disturbs the State Department most is the portentous precedent implied in the Mexican note. Officials here are well aware that there are nationalistic movements in various stages of development in every Latin-American state. A prime feature of every such movement is revolution against foreign capital exploitation. If a precedent is established in Mexico for the concept of the right of a government to expropriate without compensation, except as provided under domestic law, the flood gates would be open. The danger fully appreciated at the State Department is that a wave of expropriations of foreign property would sweep through Latin America, depriving foreign residents of their property without compensation.

This prospect would leave the United States in a dilemma. It does not relish the prospect of putting itself athwart any movement which marches under the banners of social progress—whether sincerely or not. On the other hand, to permit any such movement to develop would bring about probably intolerable pressure on this Government here both from injured American citizens and from European countries whose citizens would have also been injured in the expropriations.

In other words, if the Mexican concept of freedom under international law to expropriate without compensation were allowed to go unchallenged, and were to be adopted and practiced elsewhere in South America, the probable result would be a very grave strain on the entire good neighbor policy. Washington would have to choose between strong action to induce restitution, or a decision to stand aside and permit outside governments to take strong action.

Mexico defends delay: Page 6.

Federal Spending As Recovery Aid Assailed by GOP

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (AP)—A forum conducted by the Republican Program Committee concluded that Government spending as a means of inducing permanent recovery of private enterprise has been a "complete failure."

James H. Douglas Jr., of Chicago, leader of the discussion of financial policies, reported last night that the participants agreed that the "principal New Deal approach" to the problem of recovery was "spending" and in addition to calling it a failure, arrived at these conclusions:

"Pump priming does not produce effective results unless the pump itself is repaired.

"Spending should be limited to essential relief and, possibly in a period of declining private enterprise, to useful public works.

"But any such spending must necessarily be accompanied by aggressive attempts to correct economic maladjustments."

The Committee was informed that 3,000,000 of the nation's idle could be employed if barren farm land and cut-over forests were restored.

Jay N. (Ding) Darling, President of the National Wild Life Federation and former chief of the United States Biological Survey, set forth in a prepared address:

"At least 3,000,000 men now on the unemployed list could be rehabilitated at permanent, healthful and profitable employment if the abandoned farms, whose soil is exhausted, the dust bowl, the forests and the commercial fishing resources were back where they were in 1900."

He told the group chosen to advise the Republican Party on national problems an inventory of the country's resources should be taken in the light of current and future needs.

"At least 40 States expend the funds appropriated for conservation purposes in desultory and unstudied projects largely dictated by the temporary expedients of benefiting the political party in power," Mr. Darling said. "With the retirement of each Administration it is the general practice to reward the campaign workers with remunerative employment. The Conservation Department furnishes a convenient absorption medium.

"Generally speaking, there is no conservation program existing in these United States."

The Program Committee also appraised "racket-busting" as a national issue.

Francis E. Rivers, Assistant District Attorney of New York County, told the group at an open forum that "the fate of the rackets is in a real sense a political question."

Intimate Message From the Country

O'Daniel of Texas Emerges as Another 'Nonpolitician on Horseback' —Why Did State Name Unorthodox Candidate?

Traveling across a continent with a President is not the best way to survey the economic status of the nation. But you get ideas which augment and sometimes correct the impressions conveyed by bare statistics. And on the return trip to the East, which this reporter is making later this summer, there will be opportunity for more exact researches.

American politics, and more particularly southwestern politics, is frequently producing striking characters, but none has flashed across the partisan skies more suddenly and spectacularly than W. Lee O'Daniel, who won the nomination for Governor of the largest state in the Union.

Scarcely two weeks ago, a couple of us ran away from the presidential party in Fort Worth, and called upon Mr. O'Daniel in his obscure hotel room, where at midnight he and his wife were toiling away on his next day's radio speech. We had been hearing about this colorful candidate for 1,000 miles back along our path, and we wanted to see him at first hand. The other reporter, who formerly covered baseball for a Detroit newspaper, fell back in amazement when the door opened and O'Daniel appeared.

"What on earth are you doing here? . . ." he started to say. For he had mistaken Mr. O'Daniel for a famous Detroit baseball player. That's what this victorious candidate looks like. Tall, barrel-chested, with a big, tanned face and glittering eye, Mr. O'Daniel had an obviously effective equipment for politics as for baseball. His voice soon put him in the politician class—deep, resonant, and striking, it was admirably pitched for the radio which has been his business mainstay for 10 years.

Only a few weeks ago did this candidate decide to enter politics. He made his announcement in the course of an ordinary broadcast advertising his flour. Said he had decided the politicians weren't running things well, and it was time for a businessman who also stood for "the people" to run for office. First, though, he asked his listeners if they thought he really ought to run, and he got 35,000 letters, cards, and telegrams urging him to become a candidate. Such is the power of the radio in modern politics.

So this flour merchant is almost assured of being the next Governor of Texas. Into the campaign he carried all his advertising tricks. Most important was his hill-billy band, which had been the basis of his flour program. Whenever a political rally got dull, or hecklers asked embarrassing questions, such—for instance—as where the candidate would get the money to pay the pensions, he would say: "Strike up the music, boys!" And to the foot-twitching strains of "She'll be Comin' Round the Mountain . . ." all political boredom would be swept away, and mass votes would be captured.

This is not necessarily to say that Mr. O'Daniel is a charlatan. He has a successful business background, and was once president of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce. His "program" for Texas is one of "Patronize Home Industry," "Buy Texan," and so on, slogans not unfamiliar in many more conservative and cautious states. Just how far he will get in industrializing Texas remains to be seen.

So, although Mr. O'Daniel's appeal has primarily been to the folk whose political ideas could be swayed by hill-billy music and a general attack on the politicians and professionals, there is no indication that businessmen, bankers, and the general vested interests have anything to fear. Mr. O'Daniel has talked about levying heavy taxes on "those that can pay," while inveighing against taxes on the little man—he boasts that he has not paid his own poll tax for many years—but there seemed little concrete in his tax program to alarm business.

Yet the O'Daniel success is somewhat of a portent. The candidate used many of the Huey Long tactics. He might well evolve along the path charted by the "Kingfish," if evidences shown in an hour's talk with him are to be trusted. Political unorthodoxy scores a major triumph in his nomination. Texas has again followed the path she chose in electing and re-electing the Ferguson family for so many years—a path away from the Allreds, the Garners, the Joneses and the Rayburns, who are all pillars of political orthodoxy. As one Texan said to us: "We do that very thing every so often."

So, until election time, the hill-billy band will still be on the air, and W. Lee O'Daniel will be interpolating political oratory with his favorite radio catchphrase: "Pass the Biscuits, Ma." And the little barrels in which he takes up a collection at each meeting will still be carried around, bearing the slogan: "Flour, Not Pork."

And if he is elected Governor of Texas—and there is little doubt of that—the nation will have another pyrotechnic State capital to watch—another State House harboring a nonpolitician-on-horseback, a man who may follow the path of the Longs, the Talmages, and many another product of economic and political stress and strain.

E. D. C.

Baby Book Takes to the Air

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—"Infant Care," Uncle Sam's best-seller, spanned the era between horse and buggy and modern air travel today.

The book which has gone into 10,000,000 American homes underwent its first major revision since 1929. The Children's Bureau casually included the airplane in advising mothers on "traveling with the baby."

Veterans in the Bureau recalled that "The Care of the Horse" was the Government's best seller when "Infant Care" appeared in 1914. The new book, costing only a nominal sum, immediately broke all distribution records. More than 500,000 copies are being sold annually.

The bulletin describes the development of an infant from birth to one year of age, and is ranked by experts everywhere as one of the very best if not the best practical handbook on the subject.

La Guardia Escort Cool In Summer Uniforms

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Fiorello La Guardia, who doesn't like to see his police escort sweltering in their heavy blue outfits, has decreed a snappy new uniform consisting of a white cap, white worsted tunic and trousers, and white shoes.

Captains wear dressy gold shields, arm bars, and a swanky gold fourragère draped over the left shoulder.

Tokyo Offers Border Truce; Moscow in Mood for Peace; Japan Kept Busy in China

Russia suspects general hostilities would bring pressure from Germany in the west.

By Demaree Bess

Moscow Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite Russia and Japan's three weeks of what must be described as a major battle along the border between North Korea and the Soviet in the Far East, Japan's offer of settlement appears to assure that these two powers will emerge from this conflict as they have from many others—without resorting to general warfare.

The conflict differs only in degree from many other Russo-Japanese clashes which have occurred all along the thousand miles of Manchurian-Soviet border since 1933.

From Moscow's viewpoint several factors favor a local settlement of this as well as of previous armed conflicts with the Japanese. In the first place the Russians do not desire a general war anywhere at present because internal Soviet conditions are not favorable.

In the second place Moscow believes that secret clauses of the German - Japanese agreement against Communism practically constitute a military alliance providing that each country will aid the other in case of outright war with Russia.

German Aggression

In the case of general warfare with Japan, Moscow, therefore, feels it might have to face the prospect of German aggression in the west. At least Moscow thinks that Russian involvement with Japan would encourage Germany to accelerate aggression against Czechoslovakia, knowing that the Russians would be unable to implement their military treaty with the Czechs.

Although Russia's Far Eastern Army has not been affected so severely by recent purges as its European armies, conspiracies against Joseph Stalin's dictatorship have, nevertheless, proved a disintegrating factor and made the Russians even less inclined to general warfare with Japan than they might otherwise be.

However, the Japanese military have proved by their action during these three weeks that they don't believe the Far Eastern Red Army is seriously demoralized. If they believed that, it is probable that they would have invaded eastern Siberia long ago.

The fact that these two great military powers could fight intensively for three weeks while their two powerful and hostile armies stood idly near at hand has been a favorable indication that they wished to avoid general warfare. It is this desire to localize the conflict as in past that appears to be the basis reason behind the Japanese offer of a settlement.

Scope of Settlement

The scope of a settlement becomes of major importance because of the obviously unsatisfactory situation which has existed on the Far Eastern frontiers. The boundaries around which the Changkufeng fighting has raged, were never clearly defined in the Russo-Chinese treaties carelessly formulated in the middle of the nineteenth century.

Until these borders are clearly understood on a basis acceptable by both powers, armed conflict such as

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Wide World

Kensuke Horinouchi

Proposes terms for settlement on disputed Russian border. The photograph was taken when he was Consul General in New York

Terms proposed for both sides to withdraw from disputed area without loss of prestige.

TOKYO, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Japanese Government proposed to Soviet Russia the cessation of hostilities on the Siberian-Manchukuoan border and terms for settlement of their dispute.

The Foreign Office announced today the proposal was made by Kensuke Horinouchi, Japanese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a two-hour conference with Constantin Smetanin, Soviet Charge d'Affaires. At the same time the two nations exchanged stern protests over the border conflict.

It is said Mr. Horinouchi offered Mr. Smetanin a settlement based on "a broad view of the situation."

The terms were not announced but they were understood to include:

1. Japan to withdraw from the territory around Changkufeng hill, near the junction point of the Siberian, Manchukuoan, and Korean frontiers, where fighting has been going on sporadically since Sunday.
2. Russia not to undertake to reoccupy the area.
3. A neutral zone to exist pending demarcation of the frontier by a commission.

[The Journal de Moscou, which speaks unofficially for the Foreign Office in Moscow, in an editorial yesterday reported Russia's willingness to seek commission-settlement of frontier problems.

"The Soviet Union agreed to a new demarcation of the frontier and creation of mixed commissions to regulate all disputable frontier problems," it said. "Japan, however, rejected this peaceful proposal of the Government by making her consent dependent upon absurd conditions inacceptable to the U. S. S. R."]

Informs Moscow

Mr. Horinouchi requested the Soviet Charge d'Affaires to inform Moscow of the terms immediately.

It was understood they were represented as terms which would be acceptable to both sides without loss of prestige.

The foreign office statement said: "Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Horinouchi invited Constantin Smetanin, Soviet Charge d'Affaires, to the Foreign Office and made proposals for the cessation of hostilities and requested Smetanin promptly to transmit the same to his home Government and obtain a reply thereto.

"Although it is hard to foresee the attitude the Soviet will take to these reasonable proposals, all we can say is that whether these proposals, based on a broad view of the situation, will materialize will depend on the attitude of the Soviet Government."

The issue which the peace-seeking move is designed to settle is the ownership of the region around Changkufeng Hill which Soviet Russians began fortifying July 11.

Dispute Zone

The Soviet Government claims the zone is within her territory; Japan says it is in Manchukuo.

[Moscow newspapers yesterday published reproductions of a map appended to the Soviet-Chinese agreement of June 26, 1886, as Soviet proof that the disputed area lay within Siberian territory. They said the Japanese claimed Changkufeng Hill for the first time on July 15, when the Japanese Government demanded the withdrawal of the Soviet soldiers.]

Heavy fighting broke out Sunday, when the Japanese said they had seized the hill, and a new engagement was reported today.

Both Governments have protested, each charging aggression on the part of the other.

To the latest Soviet protest, Domei, the official Japanese News agency, said Mr. Horinouchi repudiated the accusations and replied by itemizing numerous allegedly illicit Soviet actions and declaring responsibility for the fighting, which began Sunday after repeated charges and countercharges of border violations the past month in the Changufeng hill region, was entirely Russia's.

The Russians sent four battalions against Chankufeng and Shachofeng Aug. 3 but lost 200 men when Japanese repelled them after "thousands of flares" exposed their ranks in a thick fog, a Japanese army communiqué announced.

Both Sides Find Time Unsuitable For Starting War

By W. H. Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 4—The main underlying and pacifying element which has been apparent in the Changkufeng border situation has been the fact that the Japanese and Soviet Governments both have strong reasons for desiring to avoid a large-scale war at the present time.

This has been especially true as regards Japan, and it has been clear that even the extremist military element here is not desirous of embroilment with Russia now. The reason for this is that large numbers of Japanese troops and vast quantities of war materials are employed deep in the interior of China. Moreover, the biggest operation in the China campaign is under way and the capture of Hankow is believed approaching.

Japan had been concerned lest Joseph Stalin or leaders of the Soviet Far Eastern army should have thought the present opportunity

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Big Town Ready for Corrigan

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—The big town was ready today to give Douglas Corrigan, a hero by virtue of the most colossal navigation mistake since Columbus sailed for India and reached America, a reception calculated to top all noise and attendance records.

After considerable squabbling, a truce was declared between competing Manhattan and Brooklyn reception committees. Daring Douglas will get his Broadway ticker tape shower and City Hall ceremony and luncheon with Mayor La Guardia and the Advertising Club on Friday, as scheduled.

In the afternoon he will go across the East River for a mid-afternoon parade from Floyd Bennett Field, where he started his flight to fame, through Brooklyn to the Borough Hall.

Dozens of craft have been chartered to take well-wishers down the bay late today to meet Mr. Corrigan on the liner Manhattan.

Corrigan Wears a Grin

S. S. MANHATTAN, At Sea, Aug. 4 (AP)—Douglas Corrigan, only a little less important in the minds of Irishmen today than Brian Boru, Finn Mac Cool and the great Cuchulain, grinned with pleasure today as he stood at the rail of this New York-bound liner and looked forward to the welcome awaiting him.

The ship moved at half speed through fog. The man who proved that east was west was in a fog, too, or at least he said he was as he remembered all that has happened to him in the month past. A month ago, Mr. Corrigan was remembering, he was just another flier with an airplane that moved one and all to wisecracks. Few had heard of him. Today he was the most talked-of flier, and to him had come offers to make all kinds of money he had never dreamed of making.

He wore the old leather jacket and gray trousers he had on when he flew solo from New York to Ireland.

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In the Boston Section:

A. F. of L. unanimously adopts compromise relief plan resolution.

Spohrer found not guilty in East Boston U. C. C. office case.

Postmen stop deliveries as heat wave continues.

A special illustrated feature article descriptive of the new Plan E form of city government, available in Massachusetts, will appear in the local editions of The Christian Science Monitor, Saturday, Aug. 6.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Opportunities for Women Studied at World Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Aug. 4—The problem of encouraging women to attain positions of more responsibility in the business and professional world occupied the third day of the International Congress of Business and Professional Women here.

Miss Caroline Haslett, the leader of the British delegation, laid down a set of "rules of conduct" for the business woman in achieving this end.

Miss Haslett is herself an exceedingly able business woman who has set an example by her handling both of the Electrical Association of Women, of which she is Chairman, and of the Women Engineer's Society. Moreover, although a feminist, she is by no means a supporter of the school of thought which sees in man the natural enemy of the woman worker.

On the contrary, she seldom misses an opportunity of pressing the point that just as the higher posts of business are impoverished by the absence of women, so would they be equally impoverished by the absence of men. Men and women, says Miss Haslett, must inevitably work together and for the welfare of each if business is to be successfully carried on.

She recommended in the first place, that they should cast their eyes upon the newer and growing industries as offering the most profitable opportunities—such industries as those concerned with electrical engineering, aeronautics, radio, the cinema, radiography and advertising. Here, women may step easily into the forefront of exploration, she said, and stake out their claim before all the land is taken. But they must be very sure that, trained side by side with men, they are just as well equipped. Pioneering enterprise will be of no use to them if, on claiming ground, they can offer only a second-rate performance.

Rule of Conduct

Another "rule of conduct" Miss Haslett outlined as the need for women to "prove" themselves. The forces ranged against them, she said, are prejudice, disbelief in abilities, and a vague species of resentment at the intrusion of women into a hitherto unquestioned domain. Against such things, the most effective weapon is the proof of ability, and women should remember that proof offered in any one direction helps considerably in softening the attack in all others.

Added to this, said Miss Haslett, a woman should always know "a little more than her job requires." She should be willing to undertake the unattractive job if it holds hope of better things in preference to accepting higher payment in blind alley occupation.

When in a responsible post—and she should never be shy of accepting it—a woman should treat all colleagues and subordinates with a uniform courtesy and respect. She should never complain of prejudice if overlooked for promotion, but should continue, quite unperturbed, to demonstrate ability.

Aiding Public Opinion

For the sake of all women, she should support the few who hold responsible posts—not from an exclusive sex loyalty, but in order to help in the forming of public opinion and a right public attitude to all women who are out in business and professional life.

And, other things being equal, Miss Haslett said, women should support the candidature of women at all times. Women are adventuring. They need the support of all who love the pioneer.

Among others who spoke were Dr. Emily Hickman, university professor from New Jersey; Mrs. Anni Viopio, journalist from Finland; Miss Martha I. Connole, lawyer from St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Dorothy Heneker, peace worker from Canada; Mrs. J. Krawceyrska, Polish journalist, and Mrs. Marie Wolsova, restaurant owner from Czechoslovakia.

'Eyes Front' Rule Urged for Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The talkative driver who turns his head to look at his traveling companions has been placed under the safety spotlight by the Keystone Automobile Club of Philadelphia.

"His number," said Edward P. Curran, Safety Director of the Club, "is legion, and no one knows how many accidents have been caused by this foolhardy yet common practice."

Keystone safety engineers emphasize the hazards involved in this practice by showing the distance covered at various speeds.

The driver who takes his eyes off the road to gaze at companions for "just a second" is actually driving blind over 58 feet of the road at 40 miles per hour; 66 feet at 45, and 73 feet at 50. Under present day traffic conditions, the Club contends, the driver should never lose sight of the road ahead. Too many things can happen in split seconds, it is pointed out, for any laxity in the driver's seat.

It is admitted that the head-turning habit, once formed, is hard to break, but the Club suggests at this point a legitimate function for the "back-seat driver." Calling the driver's attention to the hazard may be effective in helping him to overcome the habit.

Union Votes Itself Permanent CIO Branch

BUTTE, Mont. (AP)—Permanent affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization was voted Aug. 3 by delegates to the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers' 35th annual convention. The vote was unanimous.

The group was one of the 10 original unions to form the Committee for Industrial Organization, resulting in the group's expulsion by the American Federation of Labor last January.

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Trans-Canada Airlines

American Planes for Canadian Service

Here are two of the speedy Lockheeds, American-built equipment, which are to be used on Trans-Canada Airlines, latest of North American air-transportation systems to swing into operation. The western leg, Winnipeg to Vancouver, started operations Aug. 1, while the eastern leg, Winnipeg to Montreal, is to open about Oct. 1. No passengers are being transported at present.

Canada Welds Another Link in Air Route

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan, Aug. 4—Over 1,197 miles of prairie and mountain, the western Canadian section of Trans-Canada Airlines has just begun operation, carrying mail and express. It constitutes a definite section of what will be Britain's "all-red" air route round the globe.

The western section of Trans-Canada Airlines extends from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to Vancouver, British Columbia. Passengers are not yet being carried.

Trans-Canada Airlines, a Federal Government-controlled transportation system, ultimately will extend from Montreal to Vancouver, connecting at Montreal with trans-Atlantic services; and at Vancouver with what is planned as an air route across the Pacific to New Zealand.

Control of Trans-Canada is vested in the Canadian National Railways, a Government-owned railway system. Head of the system in S. J. Hungerford, President of the Canadian National Railways.

Active operating chief of Trans-Canada is an American, Philip G. Johnson, who was President of the Boeing Aeroplane Company of Seattle, Wash., President of the United Aircraft and Transport Company of New York, and President of United Air Lines, Chicago. With Mr. Johnson are several other Americans.

Organization of Trans-Canada has been going on for months. It has been built almost from scratch. Hundreds of air fields, emergency and regular landing fields, had to be built or finished, radio equipment was installed and machines purchased. Trans-Canada is investing $1,203,000 in the purchase of 15 Lockheeds of which five have been delivered.

Months of Flying

These machines now are speeding 180 miles an hour from Winnipeg to Vancouver with mail and express. This regular service is the culmination of months of experimental flying.

The eastern leg of Trans-Canada Airlines is expected to start operating about Oct. 1, according to Mr. Johnson. Then Canada will have a complete cross-country air line, taking approximately 16 hours of flight from Montreal to Vancouver.

According to Mr. Johnson, Trans-Canada will have the fastest trans-continental service in North America. Routing in the west is by way of Winnipeg, Regina, Lethbridge, Alberta, and through the Crow's Nest Pass to Vancouver. This routing, particularly through the Rockies, is rated by C. D. Howe, Minister of Transportation, as on the safest and best on the continent. A factor in this safety is the comparative absence of fog in the mountain section.

Emergency Fields

Trans-Canada has worked out a system of emergency fields every 100 miles. Key fields have been well placed and cities, located on the airline, have co-operated in the building of modern airports.

While no passengers are being carried, a basic passenger rate has been announced, 5½ to 6 cents a mile. This means a cost of about $71 for a flight, from Vancouver to Winnipeg.

Air, mail and express service will be a boon to the Canadian North. Far from rail or road transportation, Canada's northern areas would be isolated for weeks and months, if it were not for the plane. Already many air lines operate into the northland from bases such as Edmonton, Alberta; Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and Winnipeg. But the value of this service to the rest of Canada was minimized because no cross-country service to the settled areas of the Dominion existed.

Jubilee of Pneumatic Tire Marked in Northern Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Northern Ireland—One of the achievements of transport was recalled by a ceremony held in the City Hall here recently, when Mr. William Hume of this city, the first cyclist to compete in racing on pneumatic tires, had his name written in the "Golden Book of Cycling" which lists the performances of famous cyclists and makers of records. The year 1938 also marks the jubilee of the first pneumatic tire.

On Feb. 5, 1845, John Boyd Dunlop, father of the pneumatic tire was born in the small Scottish village of Dreghorn in Ayrshire. While still a young man he removed to Belfast.

Dunlop was not a cyclist at the time, but devoted some effort to the question of making bicycles more comfortable. Perhaps it was because he had in the machine of his 10-year-old son Johnny, abundant evidence of the disadvantage of solid tires.

Worked on Tricycle

At first, he considered devising some sort of spring wheel, but later gave this up in favor of employing compressed air in tires.

A cycle shop was next to his residence. There he bought a tricycle frame and made tires for it from a 2-inch section of rubber, cemented with rubber solution, and attached to flat rims of elm wood.

In company with a friend who was a crack rider, he set out on the road with the new invention; and Dunlop's machine with the inflated tires, crude as they were, easily outdistanced its rival.

This ran for more than 3,000 miles. The front tire was never punctured nor removed from the rim during that time. Dunlop patented his invention on Oct. 31, 1888. His cycle-shop neighbor rendered great assistance by building several machines with forks to accommodate the new wide tires.

Shown to Racers

Cycle racing at that time was a popular sport and the new invention attracted several prominent track cyclists, with the result that in the autumn of 1888 a pneumatic-tired "safety" bicycle was shown at a special exhibition. Hume of the Belfast Cruisers' Club, was much impressed by the possibilities of the new tire and ordered a cycle for his own use.

The first races open to "safety" bicycles were at the Queen's College sports at Belfast, May 18, 1889, and Hume entered for four events. When he came out to ride the machine with tires the crowd jeered because it looked so clumsy beside the slender tires then in use.

Before the day was over, however, they were cheering Hume's performance in winning, against expert riders on other machines, all the events for which he had entered. The machine which he rode is still preserved in the well-known Bartleet Collection of historic cycles.

A number of businessmen formed a company, acquiring Dunlop's patent and those businesses which had been instrumental in bringing it to public notice. Records made with the old solid tires were broken again and again, and in September, 1890, the works had to be transferred to Coventry, England, where a large factory was opened to deal with the increasing demand.

Cemented to Rim

Improvements were made from time to time, particularly in the means of attachment of the tire to the rim. Previously owing to the fact that this had been cemented to the rim, the repair of a puncture was a tedious business.

The many advantages of pneumatic tires on horse-drawn carriages were soon recognized, and from this it was but a step to the use of pneumatic tires on the early automobiles.

Careful research and constant development continued but it was much later that wide attention was given to the treads of motor tires. Patterned treads began to make their appearance, but it is interesting to note that as far back as 1895, Dunlop advertised the "Dunlop-Welch non-slipper" which may be regarded as one of the first tires to have a practical nonskid tread.

Preserving by Frozen Pack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—Evidence of the increasing popularity of the frozen-pack method of preserving vegetables and fruits, the new freezing plant in Wenatchee is processing peas shipped here from coast farms at the rate of two tons per hour. Although this new Wenatchee industry is still an infant, it already employs approximately 100 persons.

A two or three-weeks run of freeze-packing peas will be followed immediately with the freezing of 400 tons of corn grown in farming regions from 50 to 100 miles north of Wenatchee. After the corn, peaches and beans will be frozen. Cherries, blackberries, raspberries and some apricots already have been processed and can be stored for months in temperature of 10 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

While experimental work has been under way in the Northwest for several years with the frozen-pack method, major advancements have been quite recent. In 1937 about 6,500 tons of produce and fruits were packed by this process in Washington and Oregon. Two-thirds of the Northwest production has been in Washington, chiefly at coast points. Eastern markets were said to have called for all the frozen pack of peas available last year.

Peas handled in Wenatchee one day are picked the day previous on the coast, rushed to pre-cooling plants, then expressed here overnight, ready for packing early in the morning. They are frozen quickly in a 20-below temperature—quick freezing preventing expansion and breaking of cells and thereby avoiding loss of natural flavor. Peas are turned out in 12-ounce, 2½-pound and 5-pound packages.

Keen interest is being shown in the new packing plant here because growers see in it a simple method for preserving fruits, vegetables and berries grown under programs of farm diversification. Many Wenatchee district apple growers, who encountered difficulties in recent years under the prevalent method of specialization in apple growing, have pondered seriously the problem of proper and profitable diversification of crops.

The Wenatchee plant has a storage capacity for 800 carloads of produce, which can be shipped in various quantities upon demand in zero-temperature cars to markets anywhere in the nation.

Western Milling Co.
Montana Spring Wheat Patent
Bluestem—Patent
Finest Soft Winter Wheat Patent
PENDLETON, ORE.
Capacity 1200 Bbls.

Clark Mentioned for 1940 Race

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Senator Bennett Champ Clark's overwhelming renomination in Tuesday's Democratic primary in Missouri prompted one of his Senatorial colleagues to declare today that Senator Clark is an outstanding possibility for presidential nomination in 1940.

Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia, described Senator Clark's victory as a "great tribute to his independence of thought and action," and said it "put him in a position for important consideration for the Democratic presidential nomination" two years hence.

Senator Clark, with the backing of two major Democratic factions in Missouri, snowed under two opponents, both of whom swore 100 per cent allegiance to President Roosevelt. Senator Clark has opposed some administration policies.

Senator Holt was not the only administration critic to rejoice over the Tuesday returns.

John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, viewed the results in Virginia as a "crushing and humiliating defeat" for the New Deal. In that State, Representative Howard Smith defeated William E. Dodd, Jr., and former Representative Colgate Darden won over Representative Norman Hamilton. Mr. Dodd and Mr. Hamilton appealed for votes on "Support Roosevelt" platforms.

Mr. Hamilton described the issue in the Smith-Dodd contest as "New Deal versus Anti-New Deal," adding that Mr. Dodd "was ignominiously beaten by a vote of better than three to one, not even carrying a single county in the district."

Terming Mr. Dodd the "White House candidate," Mr. Hamilton said his defeat, "coming on the heels of the defeat of Maury Maverick in Texas, again indicates the grass roots swing away from Roosevelt and the New Deal that is taking place throughout the country."

Mr. Hamilton's views were shared by Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee. The people of Virginia, Mr. Marti said, showed that they "want independent men in Congress." In the same statement he said that the Republicans would hold a conference of candidates at Washington, Ind., on Aug. 27 in a drive to increase the number of Republican House members from the Midwest. Mr. Martin announced that other meetings would be held later in Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, and Illinois.

There was no immediate public comment from New Dealers here on the primary returns.

Mr. Hamilton said he was "very happy" over the returns from his home State of Kansas. There the Republican senatorial nomination went to Former Governor Clyde Reed. Mr. Hamilton and other Republican leaders had opposed the Rev. Gerald B. Winrod, who lost a fight for the senatorial nomination.

"I am now confident," Mr. Hamilton said, "that in Kansas we shall elect not only a Governor and Senator but Republicans to Congress and local offices up and down the line."

Former Governor Reed said at Parsons, Kan., that he would challenge the course of the Roosevelt Administration as a "menace to the Country" that must be changed "if our form of government is to be preserved."

Democratic Governor Walter A. Huxman was unopposed in the Kansas gubernatorial primary and State Senator Payne Ratner won the Republican nomination. Senator George McGill, a Roosevelt supporter, triumphed handily in the Democratic senatorial primary.

Roosevelt supporters viewed as favorable to their cause the results in West Virginia, fourth state to hold primary tests Tuesday. In the only three districts with contests pro-Administration incumbents were renominated. They were Representatives Robert L. Ramsay, Andrew Edmiston, and George W. Johnson.

Two more Democratic primaries will be held this week. Tennessee selects candidates for the Senate and Governorship today, while voters of Kentucky will settle on Saturday another pro and anti-New Deal issue between Senator Alben W. Barkley, endorsed for renomination by President, and Gov. "Happy" Chandler, who seeks Senator Barkley's seat.

Renominations Mark Voting

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The figures for about half the primary elections show that all but one of the Senators and most of the Representatives who have asked their party's endorsement for another term have obtained it.

Tennessee, picking candidates for one Senatorial and nine House seats, is the twentieth State to hold primaries. In the 19 States that have chosen candidates for the November balloting, 13 Senate and 190 House seats were at stake.

Herbert E. Hitchcock, South Dakota Democrat, was the only Senator who asked for renomination and failed to get it. Two other Democratic Senators, William H. Dieterich of Illinois and Alfred Evan Reames of Oregon, did not ask to come back to Washington. The 10 other Senators were renominated.

Of the 190 House seats subjected to the scrutiny of the voters, 169 Representatives have won party approval for two more years. Two seats were vacant when the primaries were held.

Some Retirements

Twelve of the 19 Representatives who have not been renominated did not ask for another term. Some voluntarily retired from Congress, and others sought Senate nominations.

Six of the Representatives who did ask renomination were defeated in the primaries. They were two Texans, one from Illinois, one from Virginia, and two from Pennsylvania. Another Texan still faces a run-off primary.

All those beaten, either for the House or in the Senate, were Democrats. In most cases, however, political students say local conditions as much as anything else contributed to their defeat. Whether the men were for or against Presidential policies was not always a major factor.

Among the winners in the sharpest of the contests waged thus far, the extent to which Presidential policies have been involved is wide open to debate.

Roosevelt Supporters

In the Senatorial contests, Mr. Roosevelt got stanch supporters in Alabama and Florida. But in Indiana, Senator Frederick Van Nuys, who has not always been an Administration yes-man, was renominated by the Democrats without convention opposition.

Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa fell into the same class with Senator Van Nuys, as did Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri. Still, in Oklahoma, Senator Elmer Thomas attributed his renomination to the helping hand which President Roosevelt gave on his recent speaking trip.

No Republican incumbent has failed of renomination to either a House or Senate seat. But only two Republican Senate seats have been involved so far—those of James J. Davis in Pennsylvania and Nye in North Dakota. In the case of Mr. Nye, several New Deal supporters had kind words to say about him.

Only one Republican is among the group of House members who did not run for renomination. Representative Lloyd Thurston of Iowa tried to get the Senatorial nomination in his State. He was beaten by L. J. Dickinson, former Senator.

Issues in Maritime Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—The part to be played by the National Maritime Union, powerful Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate, in the American industrial picture, is being largely determined today as votes are counted in the first election of National and district officers, against a background of strife.

The neck and neck struggle lies between the Administration officers, headed by Joseph Curran, and the candidates of a new rank and file movement that has mushroomed into prominence within the last few months, its roots nourished in large part by the 11,000 unemployed along the Atlantic seaboard.

The election is widely interpreted as a struggle for control of the union between Communists, allegedly represented by the present leadership, and the rank and filers, represented as more moderate in their tendencies, but the union, through Ray Torr, its spokesman, today denied this was an accurate interpretation. He said he did know the political convictions of the present leaders.

Rank and File

According to Mr. Torr, the rank and filers represent a dissident faction prompted to revolt by the connivance of Joseph P. Ryan, leader of the East Coast Longshoremen's Union, and the shipowners, who hope, he said, to disrupt the union, which was itself a rank and file movement only a year ago. Mr. Torr declared that victory by the rank and filers would probably mean a sell-out to the shipowners and the abrogation of the pending agreement between the union and the employers.

Mr. Torr said present tabulations indicated the Administration, or established leadership, was ahead in the balloting. The violence that occurred last night at the Union's headquarters at 126 Eleventh Avenue can be attributed to the rank and filers who are displaying their opposition to the election trend with baseball bats, he added.

A spokesman for the rank and filers said they were attempting to purge the union of Communists. The charge that they are connected in any way with Mr. Ryan and the shipowners is false, he said.

Communism Issue

"Right here and now," he declared, "the question is being determined whether eastern seaboard maritime labor is to be Communist or to be organized in a genuinely American trade union movement."

The election of the National Maritime Union was held last June and the vote counting has been on ever since. The election was apparently very close and explains the growing factional unrest and periodic explosions. About a week ago several men entered union headquarters here with baseball bats and an evening of violence resulted. The effort of a trial committee last night to pin the blame on the rank and filers ended in another riot.

The Union declares that the election will give it control of all three national officers, the Gulf district and the Atlantic district. Conflicting reports contend that the rank and filers will control five positions in the National Council and that three places will be won by what they call the Communists. Joseph Curran is unopposed for national Chairman of the union.

Factional Strife

Whatever the results, it appears inevitable that the NMU will be officered by two conflicting elements, presaging the continuation of factional strife for another year.

Mr. Curran today accused Jerome King, who is leading the opposition to the Union Administration, of trying to deliver the maritime workers back to the American Federation of Labor. Repeated riots and invasions of headquarters can be interpreted in no other way save as an effort on the part of the rank and filers to avert the orderly counting and canvassing of votes, Mr. Curran said.

The final results of the voting will be announced tomorrow night and control of the union will depend legally upon who wins the majority on the nine-man National Council.

Natives Who Leave Alabama Outnumber Outsiders Who Enter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—A recent survey of population trends in Alabama by Dr. H. H. Chapman, head of the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Alabama showed that for a typical year (1930) more than twice as many people born in Alabama moved elsewhere than those born in other states moving into Alabama.

The survey was made concurrent with the widespread interest in the South's problems following President Roosevelt's statement that the South presented the nation's "economic problem No. 1." It was presented not to show that the State is losing population as this is not true due to a large birth rate, but that such of the younger element is lost by emigration to other sates.

Data compiled by Dr. Chapman showed that in 1930, 23 per cent of the people born in Alabama or 691,618 moved to other states. This contrasts with 311,587 born in other states moving into Alabama. Only the larger cities drew from other states anything like the same proportion of population.

Dr. Chapman said that three very distinct influences could be detected in the population movements. First was the movement of population back and forth across the lines of the neighboring States of Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Florida. The second was a westward migration and the third was a tendency for a movement toward the commercial and industrial middle West.

The basic cause of the emigration from the State, Dr. Chapman believes, is that too many people are trying to make a living on the farm for the land resources available. New occupations and new industries will be required, he added, to prevent other than a normal amount of migration from the State.

Early Silk History

Chinese historical records state that silkworms were reared as long ago as 2650 B. C., and the production of silk was a jealously guarded secret for nearly 3,000 years until—according to legend—a Chinese princess who married in Khotan succeeded, at the risk of her life, in carrying with her eggs of the silkworm and seeds of the mulberry tree on which it feeds.

New Honeymoon Bridge Is Planned at Niagara

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—The International Railway Company announces it has filed its plans for a new Falls View Bridge with the Canadian and United States Governments.

The bridge is designed to replace the "Honeymoon Bridge" destroyed by ice last January.

Bernard J. Yungbluth, President of the Company, said the plans were filed with the Governor-in-council and the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and with the United States Army District Engineer at Buffalo. The approval of each of these authorities is asked.

Claimants Seek Land

More than 100 claimants are still seeking title to 9,752 acres of land along the Mississippi north of St. Louis, in a dispute based on grants given by Spain in 1802.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Mother likes it, too—because it takes so little cooking time!

Recipes on package

Private Utility Signs for Power From Bonneville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BONNEVILLE, Ore. — Precedent was established by the Bonneville Authority when officials announced the signing of a contract to deliver electrical energy to a private utility on an experimental basis. The utility involved in the contract is the Northwestern Electric Company, and the energy is to be sold on a short-time period rate for four months.

The utility requested it be permitted to contract for 5,000 kilowatts delivered to the company's 66,000 volt lines at North Bonneville. From that point the energy will be distributed through the section of Washington surrounding North Bonneville. The power will be purchased at an average of $14.50 per kilowatt year, based upon 2,500 kilowatt years of prime power at $17.50, and 2,500 kilowatt years of secondary power at $11.50.

As present distribution of this power is developed it is expected that part of it will be utilized over the lines of Portland General Electric Company and Pacific Power & Light Company. This phase of the experiment will test the feasibility of tying the various utility lines together with the Bonneville lines for interchange purposes. Establishment of this as a fact is one of the prime reasons for the short contract, according to Bonneville officials.

Explaining the experimental contract, J. D. Ross, Bonneville Administrator said, "It is not the wish of the Bonneville project to urge a permanent contract until all conditions of load are considered for the coming year. Naturally it is not the wish of the Northwestern Electric Company to tie up on a permanent contract until its future load is carefully considered. The rates effective on the contract are the regular scheduled rates, but pro-rated for the time used."

This family is planning a marvelous trip. Each member is busily packing a grip; "I'm glad it's Manhattan" the wise mother laughed— "Vacation to us means a stay at the Taft!"

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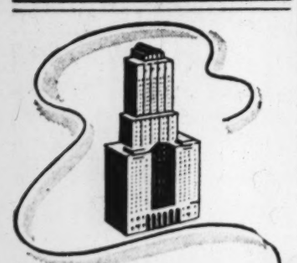

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NEW YORK

Symphony Conductor at 8

Lorin Maazel **Dr. Vladimir Bakaleinikoff**

Eight-year-old California conductor who made his debut before an audience at the University of Idaho. His teacher, Dr. Bakaleinikoff, is a member of the faculty.

Boy Leads College Orchestra With Assurance of a Veteran

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho—Lorin Maazel, eight-year-old conductor of symphony, stirred a packed auditorium to applause when he made his debut here. The boy has spent the summer in Moscow studying with Dr. Vladimir Bakaleinikoff, conductor, who is a member of the faculty at the summer session of the University of Idaho. The orchestra which responded to the youngster's baton was the summer-session symphony orchestra of adult college musicians.

Four days later, the boy again scored a solo triumph when he participated in the recital of Michael Arenstein, California 'cellist. On this occasion he played the first movement of Concerto No. 23 in G major, for violin and orchestra.

Complete Assurance

The audience, when he conducted, listened with tense interest, showing none of the patronizing tolerance which sometimes meets efforts of a child entertainer. With complete assurance young Maazel led the musicians through intricate passages of Schubert's Symphony in B minor, popularly known as the "Unfinished Symphony."

Lorin is the son of Lincoln Maazel, Hollywood, Calif., tenor. His parents noticed his sense of music when he was very young. He could sing, his mother said, before he could talk. When still a baby, he sang Brahms' "Lullaby." He has taken lessons on the violin and piano for three years.

Young Maazel displays the assurance needed to conduct an orchestra. When musicians have failed to observe his interpretations, spectators have watched him stop the entire orchestra to explain the exact emphasis with which he wished the passage rendered.

Called Unprecedented

To Dr. Bakaleinikoff, his talent is unprecedented. "If the ability the boy shows in conducting," said the teacher, "appeared in playing the violin or 'cello, I would know what to predict. But since use of the baton by one so young never has occurred within my experience, I cannot tell of the future."

Aside from his musical ability, Lorin has enough other interests to mark him as a well-rounded individual. Like other boys he has a hobby —study of birds. He is a devotee of chess, being engaged, during his absence from home, in a contest carried on by mail with an adversary in Hollywood. Badminton, swimming, and basketball arouse his enthusiasm. Football is his favorite; he announces with satisfaction that he is a member of his school team in Hollywood. But baseball is forbidden; the risk to his hands is considered too great, and his musical career must come first.

Of All Things . . . !

Real Bull Fiddle

HOYLETON, Ill. (AP)—Tired of hearing bass viols called "bull fiddles," Emil Mattert made a real bull fiddle—of bull hide with the hair on.

The bull fiddle, however, is only one of the quaint musical instruments into which Mr. Mattert transforms animal products.

A pig's windpipe, for instance, he dried and fashioned into a creditable flute. A few old cow horns treated with a secret formula made a sweet-toned, transparent violin.

A gourd, kept weighted down with bricks while growing, to force it into the proper shape, turned out to be a fair mandolin.

Mr. Mattert said his most difficult job was making a saxophone from ordinary cornstalks, and admitted to working a year and a half before he was satisfied.

What's more, Mr. Mattert can play his unique instruments.

No Arrests

ROCK HILL, S. C. (AP)—Someone phoned the police that an automobile was being driven recklessly up and down the street. He gave the license number, too.

Two officers cruising in a patrol car were ordered to hunt the offender. They hunted—until one noticed the number reported was that of their own patrol car.

A Cool Discovery

MT. CARMEL, Pa. (AP)—A perspiring steam-shovel crew had to stop work today because the scoop struck ice. The huge block, estimated to weigh several tons, had been insulated since winter by a deep covering of coal and dirt.

Freezing Flames

BELTSVILLE, Md. (AP)—They're prepared to "freeze" chemical fires if they should break out in the National Agricultural Research Center here.

In the hall outside the chemical laboratories there hangs a large red fire extinguisher. An attendant explained that should a chemical catch on fire, the fire extinguisher is turned on.

It emits a gas which turns into dry ice.

Watchful Waiting

KIRKSVILLE, Mo. (AP)—A man handed M. E. Cook, a jeweler, a wrist watch he had found on the running board of a car, to hold for a claimant. He also gave the license number of the car.

It was several days before Mr. Cook examined the watch—and saw by repairs he had made himself it was his wife's. He looked again at the license number—it was that of his own car.

Viereck to Obey Inquiry Subpoena

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Reconsidering his announced intention of ignoring a subpoena and sailing for Germany, George Sylvester Viereck, author and publicist, said he would remain and testify at Washington on Aug. 18 before a Congressional Committee investigating un-American activities.

The subpoena, obtained by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Committee, was served on Mr. Viereck a few hours before he was scheduled to sail on the liner Hansa.

Mr. Viereck, whom Representative Dies said admitted before a similar House Committee in 1934 that he was a paid National Socialist propagandist, at first announced he would ignore the subpoena until his return here Oct. 13.

Denying Mr. Dies' assertion that he was going broad to confer with Adolf Hitler, Mr. Viereck said his purpose was to interview the Former German Kaiser at Doorn and other European personalities.

Testifying before a House Committee in 1934, Mr. Viereck said he had received substantial sums for publicity favorable to Germany.

Greece Celebrates Metaxas Regime

ATHENS, Aug. 4 (AP)—Greece commemorated the second anniversary of the establishment of Gen. John Metaxas' dictatorship with officially organized celebrations and parades in every town and village.

The Premier himself inaugurated the festivities last night with a parade of 35,000 members of the Youth Movement and "labor battalions" from the large Athens Stadium through the streets.

The Government issued free rail and sea travel tickets to peasants to enable them to visit this capital for a day.

Stravinsky: Musician and Showman

In radio—New field of conquest is opened to long-acclaimed talents of the composer.

Composers of Today
Fourth of Six Articles

By L. A. Sloper
Music Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Igor Stravinsky is, I suppose, the most famous of living composers. Whatever he composes, whatever he writes, whatever he says, is Page One news. This is partly because he is generally considered a musical genius; it is partly because he has also a genius for showmanship.

No musician has ever had better publicity. The first work of his to be performed in America, "Fireworks," was sensational for its time (1914). Yet already, a year earlier, the much more sensational ballet, "Le Sacre de Printemps," had had a succès de scandale in Paris. Scenes of disorder marked this première. Carl Van Vechten describes them in his book, "Music After the Great War":

"A certain part of the audience, thrilled by what it considered to be a blasphemous attempt to destroy music as an art, and swept away with wrath, began very soon after the rise of the curtain to whistle, to make cat-calls, and to offer audible suggestions as to how the performance should proceed. Others of us, who liked the music and felt that the principles of free speech were at stake, bellowed defiance. It was war over art for the rest of the evening, and the orchestra played on unheard, except occasionally when a slight lull occurred. The figures on the stage danced in time to music that they had to imagine they heard, and beautifully out of rhythm with the uproar in the auditorium. I was sitting in a box, in which I had rented one seat. Three ladies sat in front of me, and a young man occupied the place behind me. He stood up during the course of the ballet in order to enable himself to see more clearly. The intense excitement under which he was laboring, thanks to the potent force of the music, betrayed itself presently when he began to beat rhythmically on the top of my head with his fists. My emotion was so great that I did not feel the blows for some time. They were perfectly synchronized with the beat of the music. When I did, I turned around. His apology was sincere. We had both been carried beyond ourselves."

American Performances

Incidents somewhat less riotous distinguished the first American performances of this score in a concert version. Many persons felt that their intelligence had been insulted; many left the hall as an expression of disapproval. Even today, when the "Rite of Spring" is as much a standard item of the symphonic repertory as Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, you will encounter indignant listeners fleeing from its sound.

That one work alone was enough to insure Stravinsky fame, or at all events notoriety. But he did not stop with that. He wrote another item in the same style, then suddenly changed his course. Every season, it seemed, he came out with a pronunciamento: he detested modern music; Bach was the great master; we must go back to the strict classical style; let us follow in the footsteps of Handel; no, Tchaikovsky is the composer I most love. The worst of it was, Stravinsky not only spoke and wrote these words, but he actually composed music to correspond to them; so that in the end nobody knew what to expect, except that it was sure to be something completely different from anything Stravinsky had yet penned. Which was all excellent publicity, but left the musical world in some doubt as to what was meant by a Stravinskyan style.

Early Stravinsky

There is a large body of musicians and music lovers who believe that the best Stravinsky is the pre-"Rite of Spring" Stravinsky, he who wrote the "Fire-Bird" and the "Pétrouchka" ballets, from which are drawn the two orchestral suites which primarily represent their composer on radio programs. These works reveal a composer of extraordinary brilliance who had proceeded in a logical course of development from his beginnings. He was a Russian, and a pupil of Rimsky-Korsakoff. Therefore, he had a natural bent toward Russian national music, and a disposition to display in their handling the dazzling orchestral colors which distinguished the compositions of his teacher. They are also remarkable for the vigorous rhythms which, further developed and more daringly manipulated, were to mark such later works as "The Rite of Spring" and "Les Noces." But the earlier pair of works were free from the extravagant dissonances and rhythmic complexities which so offended the ears and aesthetic sensibilities of more conservative listeners in the two later ballets.

All four of these compositions, and indeed nearly all the works of Stravinsky's earlier period, are inextricably connected with the Russian Ballet of Serge Diaghilev. Diaghilev heard Stravinsky's "Fire-works" in Russia, recognized his extraordinary talent and at once commissioned him to write music for his ballet. This collaboration in a sense "made" Stravinsky; but he would have "made" himself in any event, and he has carried his own fame far beyond where the Russian Ballet left it. He became a legend before he was fairly in middle age. To many of us, now a fading legend; but "The Fire-Bird" and "Pétrouchka" retain their greatness.

Courtesy Musical America

Igor Stravinsky "Goes on the Air"

The composer's music enjoys wide popularity among radio audiences

Shenandoah Drive Nears Completion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Work on the last link of Skyline Drive in Shenandoah National Park is under way between Jarman's Gap in western Albemarle County and Black Rock, and is expected to be finished before the end of the present year.

National Park Service officials said that by the end of the year they expected construction on the Skyline Drive to have reached a point "where visitors will be able to traverse the entire length of the Shenandoah National Park on a fine road."

Bombing Assailed At Church Parley

MELBOURNE, Australia, Aug. 4 (AP)—A message of Christian hope from President Roosevelt was read today to 10,000 delegates attending the World Christian Endeavor Union conference.

The message said:

"It is reassuring in a world in which greed, avarice, and disregard of human rights are bringing disaster and despair to know that the Nazarene message is of vital force to millions.

"No single problem is unsolvable if men and nations ruled their lives according to the Sermon on the Mount."

Daniel A. Poling, conference President, urged the conference "to lift its voice against the bombing of open cities."

Women's Salaries

Advertising agencies pay women office workers in New York the highest median salaries, mail order houses the lowest, according to a Department of Labor survey.

Hull Strikes Back at Critics Of America's Foreign Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Cordell Hull, the Tennessee mountain boy who has grown up to be Secretary of State in the Roosevelt Cabinet, brought a vast capacity for patience to his task here from his mountain home. He also brought a tenacious memory which stores up "acks on him or on his work and ultimately produces a well-timed reaction.

Such a reaction came here yesterday when, armed with an impressive record of State Department acts of devotion to duty, hard work and heroism under great danger during recent years he struck back at those who have been goading and pin pricking with the charge that America's foreign service personnel lives a life of "spats, pink teas and peppermints."

Such charges he has taken passively for a long time. They have come from high quarters. William Christian Bullitt, current Ambassador to France, who reports on his diplomatic activities directly to President Roosevelt and is far more a personal Presidential emissary than a member of the regular foreign service, has been among critics of the diplomatic service.

Studied Indifference

To all of this Mr. Hull maintained an attitude of studied indifference at the time. But to those who know him it has long been evident that sooner or later he would come out with a reply which might not name any names, but which would certainly be in effect a rebuttal of charges made against his department of which he is intensely proud.

The occasion was prompted by the recent incident of John J. O'Keefe, Vice Consul in charge of the Consulate at Buena Ventura, Colombia. Mr. Hull felt that insufficient prominence had been given to the incident in the press which he charged is constantly emphasizing the pomp and pageantry "of protocol" but minimizing the heroism of men in the service under trying conditions.

Citing the small and almost unknown posts of Asia and Africa he declared that American diplomatists at such post "are more familiar with bad living conditions and with difficult and trying tasks than with cocktail parties."

To Breaking Point

"Even in Europe, any picture of the service which pretends to completeness," he said, "must include the Spanish posts during the past year and a half and, at the present time, the posts of Central Europe in which the enormous increase in immigration work has resulted in a pressure upon officers and clerks carried to the breaking point and beyond."

He then recited many a recent incident of diplomatic service valor foreign to the conventional version of a bespatted ambassador. There was the case of Julius H. Van Engert who held the American Legation in Addis Ababa during the trying period of the Italian-Ethiopian war. There was Eric Wendelein, young Third Secretary of Embassy at Madrid, who found himself acting Ambassador when the Spanish War suddenly broke out and who organized an entire American community in Madrid and kept it intact and safe during the trying months of the seige. There was "Atcheson and Paxton in connection with the sinking of the Panay," men who helped get that tragic band of American refugees savely back to civilization.

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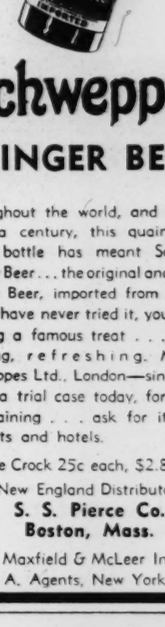

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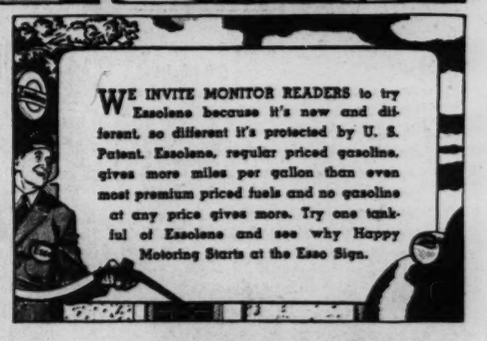

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La Follette 'Third Party' Faces Test at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Success of the new national third party movement, launched in Wisconsin by Gov. Philip F. La Follette, is believed here to depend considerably on the outcome of Wisconsin's own complicated and paradoxical political situation, involving President Roosevelt himself.

By circulating nomination petitions and thus indicating that he intends to run for an unprecedented fourth term as Chief Executive of the State, Governor La Follette stopped speculation recently about his immediate political course and made clear that his prestige in Wisconsin and the success of the National Progressives of America, the third party, are both going to make claims on the Governor's energy.

Previously, observers here had wondered whether the Governor would not remain out of the race for local office so that he could devote all of his time to a national speaking and organization tour to build up the party he founded last spring with the declaration that it would become "the" party.

Although Governor La Follette has made a series of speeches in New England, parts of the East, and several states in the Midwest, he evidently now means to concentrate on Wisconsin politics. Then it is felt if he is elected to a fourth term, he would capitalize on whatever national honor that would give him and would put forth added effort in his third party work.

But the Wisconsin political set-up has turned into an omelet of candidates and labels.

First Governor La Follette, in his many speeches recently and in his talks initiating the third party, has criticized President Roosevelt and has held forth the National Progressives of America as the only way in which American "liberals" can gain control of a government which he believes is in the power of nonprogressive and anti-New Deal Democrats. This is one phase of his opposition to the Democrats and Mr. Roosevelt. For the Governor thinks the President is going the wrong way and heeding the wrong advisers.

Second, the Governor, younger and more impetuous than his brother, Senator Robert M. La Follette, is largely responsible for the fight against Senator F. Ryan Duffy, a Democrat. Senator Duffy comes up for re-election this fall. In 1932 the La Follette Progressives helped Senator Duffy win when they gave him their support after their own candidate, the late Senator John J. Blaine, was defeated for the Republican nomination. But today Governor La Follette wants no more of Senator Duffy.

Further interesting complications enter in at this point. President Roosevelt's aides have announced that the President will visit Wisconsin sometime before the election. The President has never been in this state.

When Mr. Roosevelt gets here he is expected to publicly give aid to Senator Duffy. Consequently, Governor La Follette is opposing a man President Roosevelt is supporting, apparently.

The President also is expected while here to check up on the third party of Governor La Follette's sponsorship and to see what effect it is having and is likely to have on the Democratic Party and the New Deal.

Outside of his support of Senator Duffy, however, the President is expected to avoid endorsing the state Democratic slate. This sort of "peace move," despite endorsement of Senator Duffy, would help Governor La Follette toward his fourth term, observers here predict.

Even if President Roosevelt "good friends" Senator Duffy, however, the Senator has a tough battle on his hands. Two veteran Progressive Party members, who are equally loyal to Governor La Follette and his brother, have announced their candidacies for the United States senatorship. They are Lieut. Gov. Herman L. Ekern and Representative Thomas A. Amlie.

Leaders in the N. P. A. have come forward with support of Lieutenant Governor Ekern. Since being appointed to fill the unexpired term of Henry Gunderson, now with the tax commission, Mr. Ekern has assumed most of the Governor's duties, while the Governor has been an apostle of the cause of the N. P. A.

Mr. Amlie, only member of the Wisconsin delegation to vote for the President's reorganization bill, a decidedly "liberal" man, and also candidate of the Farmer-Labor-Progressive Federation, is expected to drive hard for victory in the primary. His record is such that Prof. J. T. Salter, of the University of Wisconsin Political Science Department and author of "Boss Rule," has described Mr. Amlie as resembling Abraham Lincoln in statesmanlike qualities.

Some High Hurdles

Thus President Roosevelt's Democrat finds himself opposed by two staunch Progressives. And he also sees his program under fire, to some extent, by the Governor himself.

In opposition to Governor La Follette are the candidates of the Republican, Democratic, and Socialist Parties, and there is also the possibility of a coalition candidate who might combine the vote of the Democratic and Republican Parties.

The coalition movement has been under way for several months. Its founders point out that Governor La Follette was elected by a minority vote in the last elections and that by combining the strength of the old parties the coalitionists might defeat him. Robert K. Henry is a coalition candidate. Jerome Fox was endorsed by the state Democratic convention, and Julius Heil has Republican support.

While the Nation wonders, therefore, whether the third party will ever become the strength envisioned by Governor La Follette, Wisconsin voters hold the answer, to a large extent, in their ballots. For although the Governor has indicated he will continue his efforts in organizing the N. P. A. on a national scale, it is apparent here that his success in the Nation will depend much upon his success at home.

Also, it will depend further upon the action of President Roosevelt when he visits Wisconsin, sees the La Follettes, and observes whether or not he will join hands with the new party, with the future in mind.

Russia Builds 'Great Wall' Out of Army, Navy, Planes

By a Russian Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Several recent events have made it clear that the Soviet Government intends to devote an increasing share of its funds available for armaments to expansion of the Soviet fleet, and construction of additional naval bases and facilities at all of Russia's naval ports.

A separate Commissariat for the navy was recently set up for the first time since the revolution; a separate Government department has been established for naval construction inside Russia; and several of the most trusted and competent leaders among Joseph Stalin's immediate associates have been assigned to this work.

But even in 1937 Soviet Russia was spending a larger proportion of its national income upon armaments than any other country. Will the Navy, then, absorb funds at the expense of the Red Army and Air Fleet? Apparently not.

People Will Pay

Whence, then, will come the additional funds for naval construction? Clearly they can come from only two sources: foreign loans or from an additional share in the national income. Thus far, Russia has floated no foreign loans for armaments or any other purpose; it shows no tendency to do so now. The new Navy, like the Army and Air Force, will be built at the expense of living standards for the people.

Bolshevik leaders admit this is true; in fact, they boast about it. Soviet people, they say, are sacrificing now in order to build up for themselves a wonderful future, and they must have armaments to protect this future bliss against the attacks of the envious and hostile outer world.

In fact, the Soviet higher command, now that they have crushed the alleged conspiracy between opposition Communists and foreign governments, have developed a tendency to build a sort of Chinese Great Wall around Russia, in which the Navy and naval fortifications are bricks. Their attitude may be fairly described as follows:

"Russia is a vast continental country, having within its own borders adequate resources for complete self-sufficiency. Outside countries are envious and fearful, not only on account of Russia's superior resources, but on account of the superior forms of government it has devised.

"To protect its resources and its superior Government, Russia must build a wall around itself. It must build up its Army, Air Force and Navy to a point where no hostile forces can penetrate its borders. It must drive out from inside the wall all those who threaten attack from within."

Developments Explained

This attitude explains several recent developments in Russia which have puzzled some foreign observers. It explains, for example, the persistent Soviet attempt to drive out all foreign consulates except those in Moscow. It explains the systematic expulsion during the past year of practically all foreign business representatives in Russia. It explains why so many contracts for foreign technical assistance have been canceled. It explains why the police have ordered most resident foreigners, with the exception of diplomats and a few correspondents, to leave Russia.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The strength of Soviet Russia's armed forces has long been a subject of debate in the German press, but generally with the idea of minimizing or exaggerating their importance, according to the viewpoint of the writer. It is, therefore, all the more significant that "Die Wehrmarcht," organ of the Reich Ministry of War, recently should have attempted a factual examination of the Soviets' forces.

This article, while admitting that Joseph Stalin's ruthless purge has deprived the Red Army of many of its ablest officers, is still of opinion that the land, sea and air forces at Moscow's disposal are tremendous. Since 1930, it is maintained, the number of Russian soldiers has been tripled, making a peace- time army of 2,000,000, and of 10,000,000 in war-time.

Huge Reserve Force

But even more important, according to this paper, is the system followed by the Bolsheviks, which consists in the constant combination of the permanent Army and the Militia, thus ensuring the quickest exploitation of the man-power of the country. Permanent regimental staffs total 1,500,000 men and can be put into action at short notice. In addition to the regular reserves there are also 13,000,000 to 15,000,000 members of the "Osoviahim."

The word "Osoviahim" is not found in the Russian language, but is symbolical. The letters stand for Russian words, which together read, "Society of Special Defense, Aerial and Chemical." This is a Government organization which is developing chemical warfare and defense. Even children are being trained in this organization in the use of gasmasks.

An important difference between the modern Russian Army and that of the Czars, is that the latter, though rich in men, was badly equipped and trained for defense rather than attack, whereas the Soviet Army has utilized the experiences of the World War and has up-to-date equipment, including thousands of tanks.

Many of the divisions stationed in the west—toward Poland—are completely mechanized, while the numerous Russian cavalry can play a great rôle in east Europe because of its poor roads. Despite the general economic confusion in the Soviet Union, German official sources do not seem to think the chaos of 1914 in the Russian Army would be repeated in a future war.

Russia's air and sea forces also appear very important to the writer of this article, who says that 6,000 new airplanes were built in 1936 to replace those which had become obsolete, and that by the end of this year, the Soviet total will be about 17,000 machines.

Submarine Fleet

As to its sea forces, it is also alleged Russia has created a large submarine fleet of which the outside world knows little (160 submarines with a total of 80,000 tons, according to another estimate). The establishment of a new naval base on the Kola Peninsula on the White Sea, which will give Russian ships freedom of action all round its north coast, also is considered a great significance.

WPA in New York Has 15,000 Jobs For Office Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Municipal officials drafted new "white collar" relief projects today as the Works Progress Administration here announced that 15,000 additional jobs have been authorized by the Federal Government. Most of the new positions have been earmarked for clerical and professional workers, they announced.

Lists of those now receiving home relief from New York City and New York State will be used from which to pick the job candidates, according to Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, Works Progress Administrator here. Entrance examinations in fundamental subjects, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic, will be set up to bar persons not qualified for a transfer from the home relief rolls, he said.

By the transfer of 15,000 persons, many of whom are heads of families, from the welfare burden of the City and State, the home relief division is expected to save about $750,000 a month, but at the same time the City's contribution to the WPA program is raised $400,000 a month, or from 750,000 to $1,150,000. Total disbursements of the Works Progress Administration are due to rise to $15,000,000 a month, Colonel Somervell revealed.

Perhaps a month or five weeks will be required to effect the transfers, and when they are completed, the number of persons on the WPA rolls in New York City will be higher than at any time since February, 1937. To permit immediate employment, projects were being outlined by officials as rapidly as possible today.

$52,000,000 to N. Y. Idle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Payments under the New York State unemployment insurance system for the first six months of 1938, aggregated $52,000,000, according to a report by the State Department of Labor today. Benefits were paid to 650,000 workers, 40 per cent of whom received the maximum amount of $15 a week, it was said.

The average beneficiary was shown to have been paid $80 before exhausting his rights under the insurance plan or being returned to employment.

Less than 10 per cent of the payments were made in the minimum amount of $7 a week, but 6.4 per cent more persons received less than $8 a week.

Contest Brews in New York Over Scrapping of 'El' Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—The Board of Estimate is unanimously on record today in support of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's proposal to scrap the Sixth Avenue Elevated Line, holding it should be demolished "as soon as legally possible."

Action of the Board had no relation to the pending proposal for the sale of the Line to the City for $12,500,000 since it cannot act on that proposal until it comes before it in the form of a contract embodying all conditions and terms of the proposed transaction.

Demolition of the elevated structure would enhance property values all along the line, which would mean a rise in assessments and greater tax income for the city. On the other hand, it would throw many workers out of employment and make for further passenger traffic congestion on subway lines operating between the Bronx and mid-Manhattan and the lower part of the Island.

Public Hearings

The resolution adopted by the Board followed a public hearing which opened the way for further hearings by the Transit Commission on the City's application before it for approval of the plan to scrap the elevated structure. These hearings, which will be public, will be confined to the single issue of whether or not public convenience and necessity require continued operation of the Line.

That strong opposition to the demolition proposal will be voiced is certain. It began when Michael J. Quill, member of the Council from the Bronx, appeared before the Board of Estimate as a City official and as international head of the Transport Workers Union, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization. Austin J. Hogan, President of the Transport Workers Local Union; Charles Franklin, counsel for the Manhattan Railway Company, owner of the line, and C. Frank Raevis, associated with Mr. Franklin, also appeared.

Mr. Quill held the Line should not be torn down until the Sixth Avenue Subway is completed in 1941. Unless this delay is approved, he said, persons living in the Bronx would be left without adequate transportation facilities to western and lower Manhattan, and that "hundreds and hundreds" of transport workers would be thrown out of employment and relegated to relief rolls.

Mr. Hogan stressed the same argument.

60,000,000 Passengers

Mr. Franklin said the Sixth Avenue Line carried about 60,000,000 persons last year and that its continued operation was necessary if they were to continue to have adequate transportation.

Adoption of the resolution was urged by Herbert L. Carpenter, Chairman of Mayor La Guardia's Committee on Removal of Elevated Structures, who held the razing of the elevated structure would benefit real estate holdings facing it. V. Clement Jenkins, President of the Sixth Avenue Association, and Cornelius O'Leary, Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner, also went on record favoring the scrapping of the Line.

Ocean City Makes Many Improvements For Summer Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—This city has made many improvements and changes this spring that will add materially to the pleasure and comfort of those vacationing in this resort.

One of Ocean City's outstanding achievements has been the removal of the large advertising signs and the row of squatters' cabins that lined the spacious boulevard entering the city from Somers Point. The latter city has co - operated with Ocean City in this work and the last of the unsightly structures have been disposed of.

Outside the boardwalk at First Street is being built a combination beach patrol headquarters and comfort station. The building fits into the surrounding scenery with its exterior of silver gray asbestos shingles.

As an indication of the early activity of the season the Electric Company reports approximately 600 more "turn-ons" at this time than the corresponding period of last year.

Progress 'Painted' In Norwegian Ship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The progress of ocean travel since the days of early immigration is indicated in the third class social hall of the Oslofjord, new flagship of the Norwegian American Line.

On its walls is a large painting of the Restaurationen, a 40-ton sloop in which the first Norwegian immigrants came to this country in 1825. These passengers, 45 Norwegian Quakers, are painted as they sit on the deck, huddled in groups looking out at the sea.

By contrast, third class travelers on the Oslofjord have an open-air sports deck, spacious social halls, wide berths, comfortable mattresses, hot and cold running water in their cabins, reading lamps, wardrobes with mirrors, room chairs, excellent ventilation and fine bedclothes.

The care given third class in the Oslofjord is due equally to modern travel progress and to the essential democracy of Norway. One of the world's most complete democracies, Norway today is a land without class distinction, which traces its love of freedom back to the Vikings, who followed their leaders not as slaves but as free men.

Moscow in Mood for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

has occurred with monotonous regularity for years appears to be inevitable.

Events of the past three weeks also have disproved theories of some observers that in the case of serious fighting either or both Japanese or Russian Far Eastern armies might get out of hand and start war on their own account. The possibility of such an "unauthorized" war was even suggested to an interviewer by the Soviet Foreign Office Secretary during a similar period of conflict in 1935.

Moscow leaders admittedly were concerned lest Japanese generals in Manchuria should declare independence of Tokyo if the latter restrained them from fighting. They were also concerned lest their own Far Eastern Army might take independent action.

Moscow Viewpoint

But from Moscow's viewpoint, present warfare in China has diminished prospects of widespread Japanese military aggression against Siberia. Moscow officials have believed since the Sino-Japanese war started they could localize conflicts with the Japanese at least until that war was finished.

There are two schools of thought in Russia—one favors avoiding general warfare in all circumstances, while the second believes that preventive warfare with Japan now while Japanese troops are preoccupied in China might anticipate a later Russo-Japanese war in less favorable circumstances.

Apparently the first group still retains Mr. Stalin's approval.

Both Sides Shun War

(Continued from Page 1)

favorable for a military move by Russia at a time when Japan was deeply involved in China. However, two conditions have been visible here which seem calculated to restrain the Soviet Government.

Soviet Weakened by Purge

First, the recent purge deprived the Army and Civil Administration of many outstanding figures and some period of readjustment is necessary before new men acquire experience.

Second, a full-dress Russo-Japanese war might be a signal for action by Germany and Italy, Japan's associates in the anti-Comintern pact against the Soviet.

Despite the latter country's vast military preparations, it would scarcely assume light-heartedly a war waged simultaneously in Europe and Asia.

The hypothesis that neither Government desires war derived additional support in recent hours from the relative moderation of the notes hitherto exchanged between Tokyo and Moscow. The Japanese press, while insisting that Japan is prepared to repulse any Soviet attack had not adopted a saber-rattling tone.

Some Disquieting Features

After giving due consideration to these stabilizing factors in the situation, which have resulted in the welcome peaceful move of Japan toward a settlement, one must recognize that some disquieting features remain.

Both the fatalities and the weapons employed exceed anything known in the numerous previous border incidents. The relations of Gen. Vassily Bluecher, Commander of the Far Eastern Army, toward Mr. Stalin after the purge which eliminated so many prominent Soviet generals is ambiguous, and the seizure of Changkufeng last month is interpreted in some quarters here as a move on General Bluecher's part to avert removal by precipitating a clash in which Moscow must support him. This is speculation, but perhaps not altogether without foundation.

The greatest danger of a Soviet-Japanese war always has been that commanders on the spot would go so far in some local clash as to drag the governments after them.

This danger has been averted. But it is a potentiality that remains in the complex equations of Russo-Japanese relations—relations, however, which have been materially assisted by the move toward pacific settlement of the present Siberian-Manchukuan border dispute.

Japan Resents Iron Embargo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan feels that the Australian Government has just presented it with a first rate "have not" grievance by laying down, as from July 1, an embargo on exports of iron ore from Australia. Iron ore is one of the weak spots in Japan's economy. There are no iron deposits of consequence in Japan. The Manchukuo iron, which has been mined up to the present, is of poor quality and requires special chemical treatment before it can be used. About 80 per cent of Japan's iron requirements must be imported from abroad, with Malaya and Central China as two main sources of supply.

The Central China ore, which is located near Hankow, has, of course been cut off since the beginning of the war. Australia has been a minor, but promising subsidiary source of supply, exporting between 200,000 and 300,000 tons of ore to Japan every year. The cutting off of these shipments is especially keenly felt at present, as iron is one of the most necessary of military raw materials. Moreover, a considerable amount of Japanese capital has been invested in the Yompi Sound iron mine, in Australia, with a view to increasing the output of ore.

The Japanese Foreign Office has issued a statement protesting the Australian action. The statement expresses doubt as to the reason which the Australian Government adduced for its decision—shortage of ore for Australia's own industries—and complained of "lack of faith" in preventing Yompi Sound iron, in the development of which Japanese capital is invested, from being exported to Japan. It concludes:

"Australia has already established a high barrier against foreign goods and immigrants, and the present step will not only run counter to the spirit of equality, but will worsen the international atmosphere."

Australia's action will doubtless be cited by Japanese spokesmen whenever the familiar question of whether physical possession of essential raw materials is important as proof that a "have-not" country cannot always buy what it wants in the open market and may be denied a supply of some material just when it is most needed. There will doubtless be an intensive effort to increase output from sources of iron which are under Japanese control, in Manchukuo, in Korea, and in the Lungyen district of North China.

Red Rule in UAW Charged

DETROIT, Aug. 4 (AP)—Four suspended Vice-Presidents of the United Automobile Workers of America charged today that the administration of Homer Martin, president of the group, is dominated by Jay Lovestone, former Secretary of the Communist Party in America.

The four, suspended by Mr. Martin on allegations of "conspiring with Communists" and endeavoring to "disrupt" the C. I. O. union, made the counter-charge against their accuser in a 23-page document filed by their attorney with the U. A. W. Executive Board late yesterday.

When the Board interrupted the taking of verbal testimony in its trial of the disciplined officers it provided for the filing of briefs by opposing counsel. Arguments on these are to be resumed before the Board Saturday.

"We can show Lovestone runs the international union in its most minute details," asserted Maurice Sugar, defense counsel. "He gets lengthy reports on every detail and issues orders to Martin and Lovestone members of the union administration."

"A person holding a responsible position with General Motors Corporation is linked with the Martin-Lovestone conspiratorial group," Mr. Sugar also alleged.

The disciplined Vice-presidents are Richard T. Frankensteen, Walter N. Wells, Ed Hall and Wyndham Mortimer.

The factional dispute in the union has been taken into court at New York by suspended officers of local 118 at Tarrytown, but Mr. Martin agreed in court there yesterday to try to reach an out-of-court settlement by Tuesday and Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora withheld action till then.

Mr. Martin ordered the officers suspended and named an administrator. They applied for a temporary order restraining the U. A. W. President from continuing their suspension. The local had adopted a resolution condemning Mr. Martin for suspending the four Vice-Presidents and Secretary-Treasurer George F. Addes, who has been expelled since.

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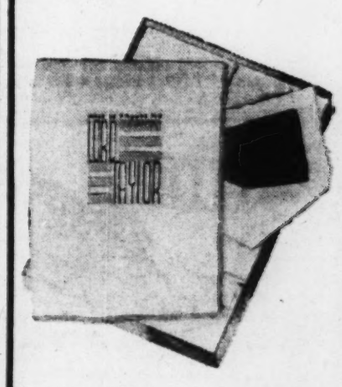
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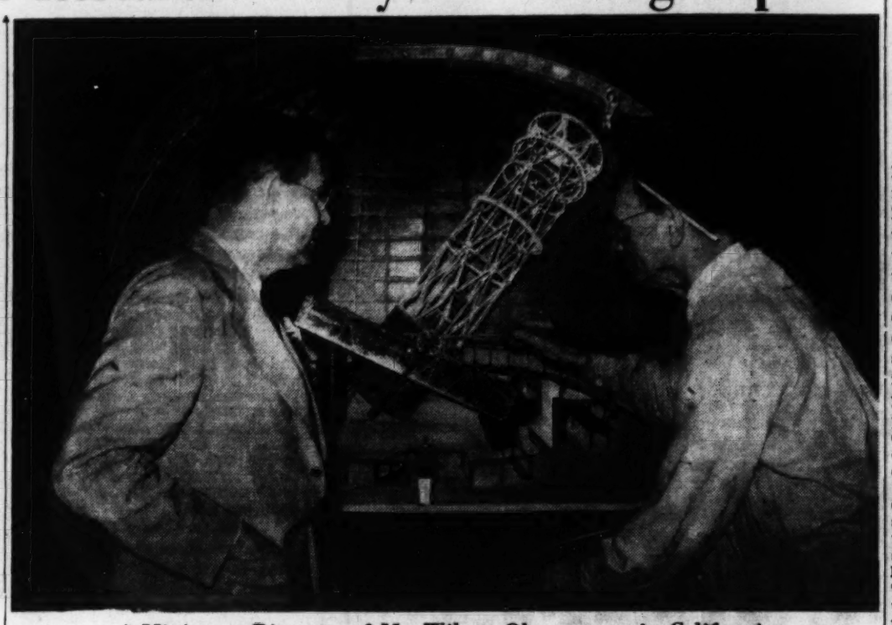
Wonders of Research: A Skyride Through Space

Hayden Planetarium to include miniature dioramas of Mt. Wilson and Yerkes observatories.

Hayden Planetarium this month inaugurates a new dramatic feature to illustrate its August presentation "Exploring the Universe." The technical staff has fashioned four animated, mechanical dioramas of Mt. Wilson and Yerkes observatories. Visitors are taken on a skyride through space and in the deepening twilight approach the domed structure of the Mt. Wilson observatory towering over the horizon. A change of scene takes the visiting party directly into a model of the dome housing the great 100-inch telescope.

While visiting Mt. Wilson and Yerkes the audience is given an astronomical eyeful through the giant scopes of far-off stars and nebulae. Heretofore, the ordinary sized slide was projected upon the Planetarium dome by a magic lantern device which gave only a small patch. Now however, slides seven inches square are being shown which show a beautiful galaxy of stars, say the Great Nebula in Orion, covering an area 30 feet square on the dome.



A Miniature Diorama of Mt. Wilson Observatory in California

Continental Drift

The Wegener hypothesis of continental drift that seems so logical even grammar school pupils learn how to fit the continents together to form larger land masses, finds another proponent today in Prof. E. W. MacBride, F. R. S. He supplements Sir George Simpson's Royal Institution discourse of last March on the meteorological aspects of the causes of glacial ages, by a paper in the British journal of research, Nature, which gives the point of view of the zoologist and palaeontologist.

Professor MacBride points out that drifting continents sailing across high polar latitudes are more likely the reasons for such glaciation as took place during the recent Pleistocene Age; that rather than periods of intense cold, such ages must have had periods of extra warmth in order to obtain the increased evaporation from the sea necessary to provide ice that piled up with successive years of unmelting snows. "If," says the professor, "glacial ages are due to the drift of land into high latitudes, then this must be somehow the result of the rotation of the earth and must follow an orderly course; we cannot 'ferry' lands over sea and back again in order to satisfy our theories."

That there has been a northerly drift of secondary rocks since Permian times is shown by Old and New Red Sandstone beds of Europe and eastern Canada. The red color is due to grains of laterite which is a degradation product of granite and is found only in tropical regions. At the present days its formation is going on among the granite hills of Nigeria. While the Gondwana ice age was raging in the south, concludes Professor MacBride from personal inspection, "contemporary beds in Spitsbergen show evidence of a warm tropical climate. There are beds of coal with fossil tropical plants."

Coleman, in his book on the "Ice Ages," mentions the continental drift theory, but withholds his assent on the ground that necessary colossal forces assumed seem incredible. But as Sir Thomas Holland, another modern proponent, points out, there is no possible escape from the conclusion that the tearing asunder of primitive continents and their drifting apart really did take place. Actually Greenland has been caught in the very act of drifting by a Danish researcher, Oersted, who continued Wegener's experiments and measured the change in longitude of a station in south Greenland ten years apart. He found it had moved 600 feet in that time, 60 feet annually. At that rate, Greenland must have been mighty close to Norway some 100,000 years ago.

New Transformer

A flurry of excitement ruffled staid electrical circles recently when General Electric's new development of a "wound core" transformer was introduced at the Washington meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. So revolutionary is it, that a change in the long-standing dictionary definition of a transformer will be required.

E. D. Treanor of the G. E. Research Laboratory told the Institute that more simple construction of the device had made a considerable reduction in manufacturing cost possible. To those acquainted with electrical apparatus, the significance of the new transformer is at once apparent in the name itself. "Wound core" signifies a change in fundamental design greater than any that have occurred since transformers were first made, more than 50 years ago.

Though refinements have come regularly, the original design of the William Stanley transformer has been closely adhered to up until now, not only because it was a good design, but because no better fundamental one could be found.

The dictionary defines a transformer as an "apparatus for transforming an electric current from a high to a low potential (step-down transformer) or, vice versa (step-up transformer), without changing its current energy." Then comes the part that must now be changed: "a stationary apparatus for transforming alternating currents, consisting essentially of a coil of a few turns of comparatively stout wire and another coil of many turns of fine wire, wound on a laminated iron core."

Because its core is wound about or through the coils, instead of the coils being wound around the core, the new transformer does not conform to this definition. The early Stanley transformer, developed in 1886, marked the beginning of the era of electricity, permitting widespread use of alternating current for the first time. The inventor spoke of his device as the "heart of the alternating-current system," for until 1886 electricity could only be shipped to customers within a few miles of the power station.

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Dewey Faces Another Hurdle In Hines Policy Racket Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Defense for James J. Hines, Tammany district leader accused of conspiracy in the City's $100,000,000 policy racket, had thrust another legal hurdle today in the path of Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, who is working to bring the case to trial on Aug. 15.

Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief counsel for Mr. Hines, appeared before Justice Ferdinand Pecora of the State Supreme Court and obtained an order for a hearing on his assertion that Mr. Dewey's bill of particulars was vague and inadequate. Mr. Stryker contended the Court should dismiss the indictment against the defendant or prohibit the prosecution from presenting any evidence on the points for which the alleged inadequate evidence was furnished. He urged that the Court adopt one or the other, or both, of these courses.

Court Issues Order

Justice Pecora issued a show cause order to Mr. Dewey, who must now interrupt the preparation of his case to show why the motion of Mr. Stryker should not be granted.

A spokesman in Mr. Dewey's office said the defense had been supplied with more details than is customary in similar cases. He indicated Mr. Dewey would strongly contest the addition of any further details. Mr. Dewey originally protested that the Court was forcing him to give information that was evidentiary in character, and it is expected he may charge the defense with deliberately delaying the bringing of the case to trial.

Visits Outside Prison

Mr. Stryker's lengthy brief of protest against the bill of particulars, in which Mr. Dewey named three public officials as having been influenced, intimidated, or bribed to support the policy racket, adroitly compared the prosecution's document to the incident of J. Richard ("Dixie") Davis's visits outside the Tombs. Justice Pecora had indicated repeatedly that he regarded these visits as an abuse of an order he had signed. Mr. Stryker contended the bill of particulars provided such a small fraction of the information ordered by the Court that it amounted to a similar alleged defiance and abuse of Court authority by the prosecution.

Mr. Stryker declared the bill returned by Mr. Dewey was so vague, indefinite, general and contrary to stipulations of the Court that the prosecution had lost standing in the case and the indictment should be dismissed. The bill of particulars set forth the names of three persons, Mr. Stryker said, and then referred to others "whose names are not presently known to the District Attorney."

Mr. Stryker asked when they would be known and asserted the prosecution was attempting to keep a way open through which surprise names could be rung in on the defense during the trial.

Reply Held Inadequate

Mr. Stryker further argued that the prosecution's reply was inadequate in its description of the crimes charged against Mr. Hines and in its naming of places where the conspiracy and overt acts arising out of the conspiracy are alleged to have taken place.

"Whatever the fact is or is not, I submit," Mr. Stryker said, "that the bill of particulars as to times, as to places, as to names of judges and public officials, and as to all other details ordered is so sparse and inadequate as not to be a compliance with this Court's order. It is reminiscent of the reputed alleged abuse of process of this Court in the matter of certain visits of the defendant, Davis."

Mexico to Train Its Hotel Staffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A school for hotel workers is being established in Mexico City for the instruction of all owners and employees of hotels, tourist camps and other similar establishments, in order to assure visiting foreigners the best possible conditions in the various hotels throughout the Republic.

The impulse for the establishment of such a school was given by the renewed flow of tourists from the United States with the assurance by automobile associations and local consuls, that all is well in Mexico and that there is no risk in traveling here. However, according to tourist officials here, the renewed tourist traffic also brought with it many complaints regarding the management and service in many of the country's hotels.

Needy Mexican Tribe Granted Land to Tend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Fifty thousand Indians of the Tarahumare tribe in the western part of the State of Chihuahua have at last succeeded in obtaining lands from the Government and are making extensive plans for cultivation.

For many years, the Indians of this tribe have lived in want, due to the fact that they did not have lands for cultivation since the agrarian code, for the distribution of lands, had not yet been enforced in their district. Delegations of representatives of the tribe came to Mexico City to ask for Presidential intervention in the solution of their problem. So well did they succeed that not only were they granted lands, but a special department was created in the Department of Agriculture to attend to their needs, requests, complaints, etc.

During the past month many families from the tribe have received lands throughout fertile districts, and are being provided with tools, seed, and other material necessary for the cultivation of the lands.

Earle and Court Stand by Guns In Graft Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 3—A legislative inquiry committee in the ratio of five Democrats and two Republicans to "drag out in public" the indictable charges confronting the George H. Earle Governorship was instated here today without either any certain prospect of evidence or accusers. The State's courts, as well as the Governor, are standing by their guns, and the immediate outcome appears to depend on whether either side is capable of subordinating its differences to an arrangement of mutual operation that will sustain public confidence.

The legislative inquiry body is a composite of the forces which enacted the "shot-gun" laws whereby the Governor in one week effectuated statutes to achieve an end that has been denied him as Executive. This was to place in more sympathetic hands than he envisaged in the State's Republican judiciary, with its prerogative of grand-jury-room secrecy, the bill which accuses his Administration of graft, corruption, extortion, and sale of legislation.

It remained to be seen how this was to be done, since the court has scuttled legislative effectiveness in the case in its bill of limitations against procedure. Herbert B. Cohen, York lawyer, who is Floor Leader of the three-to-one Democratic majority and Chairman of the investigating committee, spent long hours yesterday debating with his colleagues the force of the enabling laws in the face of the curb of Judge Paul N. Schaeffer.

An overture was in progress as Mr. Cohen conferred with Judge Schaeffer. He advertised in advance, however, that this was in no sense a backing down, announcing his conviction that the jurist had acted unconstitutionally in silencing persons whom the Legislature might want to question. The meeting was necessary, Mr. Cohen said, in order to determine "the respective rights of the legislative and judicial branches of the government."

U. S. Wants Planes To Use as Targets

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army wants to buy some radio-controlled planes to be used for targets instead of targets towed by planes.

A public request for bids on three small planes specifies they must have a wingspread of about 12 feet, an overall length of 9 feet, and a small gasoline motor.

The ships must be able to reach an altitude of 12,000 feet, where they would offer relatively the same target to anti-aircraft artillery as a pursuit plane, twice the size, at 25,000 feet. The cost is expected to be $800 to $1,000 each.

British gunners for two or three years have been firing at a full-size radio-controlled plane, the Queen Bee, operated by the Royal Air Force. Officials said it has been brought down a number of times, patched up, and used over again.

Princeton Teacher Gets Athens Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J.—The annual professorship of Greek archæology at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens will be filled during 1938-39 by Prof. George W. Elderkin of Princeton, it is announced by Dr. Edward Capps, professor emeritus at Princeton University and Chairman of the American School.

The school conducts field trips and permits its students to excavate and write archæological reports at its Corinth excavations.

Georgia Farm Women Urged to Make Pottery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Georgia's farm women should make their own pottery, Miss Reba Adams, Home Industries Agent for the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, declared recently. Georgia clays, she said, are noteworthy, and the supply is enormous. Training for making pottery, she pointed out is given at State colleges, and equipment for making it may be obtained at a reasonable cost.

Georgia's annual value for ceramics is at present $3,800,000, far below the market demands, Harry Vaughn, Director of the State Experiment Station, stated.

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Power Issue Splits N. Y. Charter Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 3—A major controversy appears to be developing in the Constitutional convention around the issue of water power. The Republican-controlled Public Utilities Committee has refused for a second time to report in any form the Democratic proposal for a guarantee against private exploitation of the State's power resources in the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers.

The Committee, temporarily revived by unanimous action of the Convention to reconsider its first repulse of the proposition, now has killed it in so far as the revisionists are concerned unless a motion to discharge the Committee prevails.

That this motion will be forthcoming was assured by the sponsor of the proposal, Supreme Court Justice Charles Poletti, in a challenge to the Committee to explain why it had again shelved his power plan. He is expected to have Republican as well as Democratic support for his action to overrule the committee and bring the proposal out for debate.

The utilities group debated several hours on the recommitment, but the only statement concerning the 14-to-2 negative vote that followed was a formal announcement by Martin W. Deyo, Republican Chairman of the Committee, declaring that he and his colleagues "deeply resented insinuations that 'mysterious influences' affected their action."

Opponents of the proposal, for whom Mr. Deyo continued to be spokesman here, charge that its adoption would "put the State into the water power business," since it would rescind present leases. Justice Poletti denies his plan would have the latter effect; that it would either impair or enlarge the State's position as an owner of water power sites.

Painter and Engineer Honored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 3—Ernest Fiene, American painter, and Clarence W. Dunham, design engineer of the Port of New York Authority, are prominent among the new appointments to the faculty of the Cooper Union Art Schools.

Mr. Fiene, whose work is in 18 public collections of art and in many more private collections, has had 16 one-man shows since 1922 in leading American cities. He works in water color, oil, gouache, gesso, and fresco painting, lithograph, aquatint and etching, specializing neither in medium nor subject matter but preferring the broader scope such as the old masters chose. Much of his work has New York for a background, and several of his paintings deal with the demolition of old buildings and the construction of skyscrapers.

Mr. Fiene is represented by 27 pieces of work in the Whitney Museum of Art. Some of his work also hangs in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Columbia University; Dartmouth College; Denver Museum of Art; Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, Mass.; Los Angeles Museum of Art; Library of Congress, Washington; Mia Collection, Japan; Newark Musum of Art; Ohio University; Palace of the Legion of Honor, San Francisco; St. Louis Museum of Art; and the Hamilton Easterfield Foundation, New York.

Mr. Dunham, who has been engaged on the bridge and tunnel projects of the Port of New York Authority for 10 years, supervised the construction of the floor structure of the George Washington Bridge, the main arch of the Bayonne Bridge, the 178th Street tunnel and ventilation building of the New York approach to the George Washington Bridge, and the field office building and three ventilation buildings of the Lincoln Tunnel.

Indian Reserves In B. C. Turned Over to Canada

OTTAWA, Ontario (CP) — Announcement at Victoria that the British Columbia Government had formally transferred Indian reserve lands in that Province to the Dominion Government means the settlement of a long-standing dispute between the two Governments over the boundaries of various reserves and the title to subsurface rights on the reserves.

The matter goes back many years. In 1912 a commission was appointed to study and report on it. No action was taken on the report, however, until 1929 when an agreement was entered to settle the matter. The action of the British Columbia Government was taken by officials here to mean the terms of this agreement were now being implemented.

Generally, this involves a conveyance by the Province to the Dominion of all the rights it possesses or claims to lands within the reserve boundaries set out in the agreement, the lands to be held in trust for the Indians.

End Predicted To Curb Parking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Gradual elimination of curb parking is predicted in the July issue of Public Management in an article which asserts that no regulation of street parking will ever solve the problem.

Curb space is too limited and too expensive to use as storage, according to the article, and it is easier to prohibit parking entirely than to regulate it. A recent Pittsburgh survey showed, for example, that curb parking in the business district reduced traffic capacity to 50 per cent.

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Mexican Note Defends Delay In Paying Land Indemnities

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 4 (AP)—Citing several precedents in international law and tradition, the Mexican Government has declared that the issue of farm land indemnities not yet paid to American citizens whose lands in Mexico were expropriated since 1927, was not a suitable subject for arbitration. Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, in a note on July 21 had demanded that the conflict be arbitrated.

The Mexican Government's reply, handed to the American Ambassador, Josephus Daniels, here, yesterday, by Foreign Minister Eduardo Hay, suggested an alternative arrangement whereby Mexico would gladly consult at once, and in friendly mood, with a representative to be named by the United States, on the amounts and terms of the payments.

The burden of the Mexican note held that the Mexican Government was treating its own citizens in exactly the same fashion as American citizens, by deferring all indemnities to foreigners and nationals alike for the present. The delay was stated to be absolutely necessary in order to free the Government from these obligations at present to go ahead with the land reform program which it does not propose to postpone. This program of turning land back to the peasantry from absentee ownership is the first duty of the Mexican Government to its citizens, the note said.

Capacity to Pay

In future, the Mexican nation's capacity to pay will be the guide for all settlements of indemnities.

Speculation was at once rife as to whether Mexico would apply the same reasons for delay in payment to those 17 American and British oil companies whose oil properties, valued in excess of $400,000,000 by the companies themselves, were exappropriated March 18 of this year.

Expropriations for the redistribution of the land are "general and impersonal in character," the Mexican reply said, adding that this "should be very much taken into account in order to understand Mexico's position and appraise her apparent failure to meet her obligations."

"Without attempting to refute the point of view of the American Government," Señor Hay wrote, "I wish to draw your attention, very especially, to the fact that the agrarian reform is not only one aspect of a program of social betterment embarked upon by a Government or a political group in order to try out new doctrines, but is also the most important fulfillment of the demands of the Mexican people who sacrificed the very lives of their sons in the revolution in order to achieve this end.

"The political, social, and economic stability and the peace of Mexico depend upon the land's being placed anew in the hands of the peasants who work it; therefore, its distribution . . . could not be halted by the impossibility of immediate payment of the value of the properties belinging to a small number of foreigners who seek only lucrative ends."

Mexican Viewpoint

Observing that when Mexico decided to suspend the payment of its agrarian debt in 1930 the measure affected Mexicans and foreigners equally, Señor Hay said.

"As your Government is aware that ours finds itself unable to pay indemnity immediately to all those affected by the agrarian reform, upon insisting on the payment to North American landowners, it demands, in reality, a special privileged treatment which no one is receiving in Mexico."

In this connection Señor Hay cited a formula "amplified and reinforced" at the second Pan-American Conference in Mexico in 1902 providing that where nationals and foreigners are "under the same protection of the legislation and of the national authorities," the foreigners may not "aspire to different rights, nor more extensive (rights) than the nationals."

Arbitration, Señor Hay's note said, "should be reserved, as the Washington Treaty (establishing rules for arbitration between Great Britain and the United States in 1871) itself provides, for cases of irreconcilable difference, in which the juridical principles under discussion or the act which gives rise to the arbitration are of such a nature that the two countries in conflict can find no other way of reaching an agreement."

This does not apply in the present case, Señor Hay observed, because "the Mexican Government has never denied the obligation." He added, "No subject exists, therefore, for the arbitration proposed."

New Jersey Studies Its Relief Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2—Exact status of relief needs and the advisability of an early session of the Legislature to vote more money was being considered by state fiscal officers in conference with Gov. A. Harry Moore today.

A shortage of relief funds approximating $6,000,000 has been giving officials concern for several weeks, with the Governor and several of the Republican Senate leaders desirous of having a legislative session to meet the difficulty. House leaders are reluctant to vote more funds.

The chief purpose of the conference is to assemble all pertinent data and provide arguments to convince legislators of the need for a special session. Governor Moore said last week he would not issue the call until members had been given complete information.

Patience Sought By Runciman On Czech Issues

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 4 (AP)—Viscount Runciman, unofficial British mediator and adviser in the Sudeten German minority problem, established his first contact today with the Czechoslovak Government. He was received both by Premier Milan Hodza and President Beneš. His calls were described as purely formal visits.

Lord Runciman last night counseled patience in attempts to reconcile differences between the Czechoslovak Government and the Nation's 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans.

In a brief address to 200 newspapermen he indicated his friendly, private attempt to prevent an explosion in Czechoslovakia—an effort which had the unofficial sympathy of the British Government—would not be a hurry-up job of statesmanship.

"Much can be said in these circumstances for the exercise of patience as well as insight," he declared.

This patience, he continued, would be exercised in gaining the mutual consent of the Prague Government and the autonomy-demanding Sudeten Germans in every step taken.

"I come as one with 40 years experience in various phases of political life in my own country," he said. "I learned in this time that permanent peace in any question can be achieved only on the basis of mutual consent."

Sudeten Germans and Government representatives apparently concluded that under the circumstances there was no urgent need to hurry. Dr. Hodza met Ernst Kundt and Gustaf Rosche, Parliament members empowered by the Sudeten leader, Konrad Henlein, to negotiate. Little came of the meeting, the negotiators agreeing that with the arrival of Lord Runciman the situation entered a new phase, which must be given an opportunity to develop.

Premier Hodza eased Sudeten concern on one point by explaining in a letter that the Government's proposals on concessions to national minorities on language and administrative reform were not the Government's last word.

These proposals, Dr. Hodza said, did not necessarily represent the maximum in concessions to the Sudetens, but were to be regarded as a basis for discussion.

TVA Phosphate Purchase Probed

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—The agricultural program of the Tennessee Valley Authority came under the scrutiny of a joint Congressional Investigation Committee.

J. C. McAmin, Director of the Agricultural Relations Department of the federal Agency, was called and members of the Committee indicated they desired more information on phosphate purchases and leases made by the TVA.

Dr. Harry A. Curtis, chief chemical engineer of the authority discussed before the committee yesterday a phosphate purchase which netted a private fertilizer company profit of $530,079 on an investment of $148,380.

England Invades Low-Cost Housing Situation in the U. S.

British Builders and American Aides

Left to right: Frank Taylor, Chairman Woodrow Estates, Ltd., of London; John L. Turner director of Green Park Homes American subsidiary of Woodrow company; Milton J. Kony, New York real estate man identified with the enterprise; William Noone of London, supervisor of construction.

Green Park Homes

Row of typical attached duplex houses in blocks of 10.

Refugee Office at London To Co-operate With Geneva

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—A limit of $50,000 a year was set for expenses of the London office of the World Refugee Clearing House today, at the final meeting of delegates from 27 participating nations.

Mr. Robert Pell of the United States Department of State was named assistant director to serve with Mr. George Rublee, who is expected here Aug. 16 to act as salaried director. Mr. Rublee, a native of Madison, Wis., was elected to the post yesterday.

Mr. Myron C. Taylor of the United States, Vice-Chairman, outlined the task faced by the Committee in providing homes for refugees from Germany and asked world-wide collaboration.

Earl Winterton, the Chairman, invited delegates to submit detailed statements of what their Governments could do. Mr. Rublee was instructed to co-operate with the League of Nations and all private agencies eager to help in the work, and with the International Labor Office on matters of immigration.

Will Raze Synagogue

NUREMBERG, Germany, Aug. 4 (AP)—Lord Mayor Willy Liebel of Nuremberg announced today orders had been given to raze the Jewish synagogue and administration building of the Jewish community near the famous Hans Sachs place.

The synagogue was built in 1869. The Lord Mayor expects its demolition before the annual National Socialist Party convention beginning here Sept. 5.

The Lord Mayor seized the synagogue because the Jews refused to sell it to the City. He added that the Jews still have another synagogue seating 500 and that they should repeat their services each holiday until after worshippers were accommodated.

For weeks Julius Streicher, Franconia National Socialist Party leader and anti-Semitic campaigner, has been urging destruction of the synagogue, which follows demolition of one in Munich.

VIENNA, Aug. 4 (AP)—Waiters in Viennese coffee houses were asked today to sign declarations that they favor a ban on Jewish patronage in their establishments.

BERLIN, Aug. 4 (AP)—A law just made public decreed that wills hereafter must be drafted "in accordance with sound instincts of the German people and with due consideration of the testator's duty toward his family and community."

One effect of the law would be to make an Aryan's testament invalid if a Jew were made a beneficiary and near Aryan relatives ignored.

The testament also would be void if the beneficiary were a person with whom the testator "maintained indecent relations" and if the testator's family were placed at a disadvantage thereby.

Bequeathing family heirlooms and family jewelry to nonrelatives "when there is no objective and justification therefor" was forbidden as were testaments in favor of organizations inimical to the State.

Women Told Worth In Executive Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVALLO, Ala. — Women executives can get just as good results as men executives, about 100 girls were told at the conclusion of the fifth annual "Career Conference," held at Alabama College here recently. Mrs. Margaret Coyle, Assistant Professor of Home Economics, directed the conference.

Speaking on "The Woman Executive," Miss Bess Bloodworth, a native of Sylacauga and now Vice-President of a Brooklyn (N. Y.) department store, declared there is no sex in the question of successful administration. The woman, however, must do a better job than the man to achieve recognition.

"Women are superior in handling details," Miss Bloodworth said, "for they have generally more patience to see the job through. Our shortcomings are too much sensitivity, and frequently a lack of sportsmanship."

PWA Funds to Help New York Wild-Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Various wildlife projects in this State will benefit from the $200,000 allotment of the Public Works Administration, Conservation Department officials said. Additional work is to be done on 10 sites in 13 counties where the work has been in progress for some time.

Funds for the work were obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Money immediately available under a provision of the Bankhead-Jones Act will permit a continuation of wild-life projects started on about 40,000 acres of land acquired by the Federal Government over a period of several years.

Plans call for various developments over a wide area of the State and will include the construction of three sizable ponds, flood control work and stream improvements, food and cover improvements to directly aid wild-life, and the restoration of thousands of acres of submarginal abandoned farm land to its original wild state, Lithgow Osborne, Conservation Commissioner said.

The entire allotment made by the Federal Government will be utilized to pay for labor and materials in carrying out the plans.

Areas on which projects will be carried out include one each in Chautauqua, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung, Allegany, Livingston, Yates, Ontario, Oswego, Jefferson, Madison, Delaware, and Albany counties.

All of the land on which the various projects will be completed will be turned over to the Conservation Department and be opened to the public.

Labor Dispute Cuts Salmon Pack Ouput

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—With the salmon canning season virtually over for this year the Columbia River Packers' Association has estimated that the pack of its shore cannery at Bristol Bay, Alaska, will exceed 70,000 cases. The pack consists almost entirely of red salmon and was packed by two units of the company's four. The other two were not opened this season. The 1937 pack consisted of 36,000 cases.

The Nushagak River pack, from two of the company's four canneries in that district will fall about 100,000 cases behind last year's pack. The reduced pack was due largely to the late season start caused by labor disputes in the spring. The floating cannery Memnon, which left Astoria nearly a month behind schedule, is reported to have obtained an excellent pack for the time spent. The combined ship and shore plant pack will probably reach 120,000 cases, officials announced.

French Ocean Flight

PARIS, Aug. 4 (AP)—The French flying boat Lieutenant de Vaisseau Paris, it was announced today, will attempt a transatlantic crossing to New York via Lisbon, Portugal, and the Azores about 9ug. 25.

London Builders Give New Yorkers Low-Cost Houses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Discerning unusual opportunities in the home construction field here at a time when American builders are inclined to accept a gloomy view of housing prospects, an English firm was seen today to have stimulated interest by transferring part of its activities from London in order to meet the local demand for low-cost dwellings.

The concern is Taylor Woodrow Estates, Ltd., which in the past decade was said to have built and sold in London and its suburbs more than 10,000 one- and two-family houses having an estimated value of $27,500,000.

By application of mass production methods devised in England for the economical development of modern housing, Taylor Woodrow already is well started toward completion of its first 100 homes in New York City. The new houses evidently are pleasing to Americans, for most of them were sold long before carpenters finished their work and laid away their tools.

Frank Taylor, chairman and managing director of the British builders, decided to enter the New York housing field only after carefully studying the relative possibilities of expanding at home and across the Atlantic. Upon the results of a comprehensive survey, it was determined to begin a trial project here. So last year the organization formed an American subsidiary, bought acreage in New York City's Borough of Queens, established Green Park Homes, and built a model unit to test its conclusions.

Immediate acceptance of the product encouraged the building company to expand operations, and it undertook the construction of 85 homes, most of which have been sold. Many of the houses now are complete. Meanwhile, excavation work is well under way for a large part of the remaining real estate development.

W. M. Noone and J. L. Turner, two young Englishmen brought here from London to supervise and manage the project, told a reporter that when completed, Green Park Homes would consist of units, or blocks, each with 10 attached duplex houses. Every home has six rooms—a dining hall, parlor, and kitchen on the ground floor, and three bedrooms and a bath on the second floor.

In addition, all the houses have heated garages, individual oil heaters and sun balconies. The garage is in the basement, with access from a driveway in the rear.

Houses are set on lots 18 by 100 feet and are situated 20 feet back from the street. Financed under the Federal Housing Administration program, they sell for $5,590.

Popular new English dwellings such as those marketed by the Taylor Woodrow organization in the vicinity of London sell for about $2,750, yet have no basements. Heat is supplied chiefly by fireplaces, with every room except possibly the smallest bedroom and kitchen having its own hearth. Hot water is had from a small boiler in the kitchen which is heated by a coal fire.

Like the $5,590 American houses, the $2,750 English houses have three bedrooms, a kitchen, dining room, bath, parlor, and probably a hallway. If the purchaser wants a garage, he must buy that extra.

From his experience here, Mr. Noone has concluded that Americans—New Yorkers, at least—differ with the Englishman's preference for a semidetached house by wanting either a fully-attached or completely detached dwelling.

Georgia Aids Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Social Security Board has paid $1,667,900 in Georgia for public assistance, according to a recent bulletin. Georgia has paid benefits to 211 out of each 1,000 State old-age pensioners. It paid $9.37 a person, as compared with the Nation's average of $19.29, according to the bulletin.

Ten children in Georgia out of each 1,000 persons under six years of age, were paid benefits, as against an average of 21 for the 39 states using the assistance plan. This meant an average in Georgia of $21.83 for April as compared with the $31.76 average for the 39 states.

Hitler to 'Out-Ford' Detroit; Put 'Roman Holiday' in Shade

By the Associated Press

Reichsführer Hitler's new "Volkswagen" or people's car, which he proposes to provide for every German family alongside the china dog and family album—may very well revolutionize the European automotive industry if the machine proves up to expectations.

What the Führer promises is a sort of magic carpet in the form of a car which will do about 100 miles on three gallons of gas at a speed of 62 miles an hour, with father, mother and three little Germans all stowed snugly away in it, along with the picnic basket and dachshund. All this for $230.

Success of any Government depends on the contentment of its people, and the idea of putting a family automobile in the hands of every workman makes Roman holidays look silly.

To Out-Ford Detroit

The Nazi Government has advertised that it is going to out-Ford Detroit, by dumping a million and a half of these cars on the market each year, as soon as the factories are completed about 1946. In challenging Mr. Ford, Herr Hitler made the gesture of decorating the automobile wizard with the Grand Cross of the German Eagle for what he has done in providing automobiles for "the masses."

To understand what the German plan means, one has to know that automobiles are regarded as unattainable luxuries by the big majority of European peoples. This is partly due to the cost of the better cars, but largely to the high price of gas, oil, tires, and other accessories.

A gallon of gas costs about 45 cents in Germany, and that price, or higher, prevails pretty well throughout the urban districts of the Continent. It is higher in remote country regions.

London is a little better off than some other capitals, gas costing some 33 to 35 cents. But one may pay 64 cents in the more remote sections of the Scots Highlands.

Taxes on Cars

Besides these costs, some countries have heavy taxes on cars. England, for example, charges the owner of a baby car with anything up to six horsepower about $22.50 a year. Everything above six horsepower costs $3.60 per unit. British horsepower rating, however, is different from American. British figures amounting roughly to a third of ours.

All these costs have resulted in those amazing midgets which they call "baby" cars. England is full of these little fellows, sporting seven or eight horsepower.

They look like glorified perambulators. There are stories of one shooting right under the outstretched arm of a traffic policeman at crowded Trafalgar Square. The policeman glanced down at this traffic violator in amazement—like a mastiff regarding a young puppy.

Hill-Climbing Difficult

The baby cars do around 75 miles an hour, but have their drawbacks. Some of them won't climb a hill. More than one has to turn round and back up an incline, reverse gear providing the highest power.

Under the Nazi Volkswagen program a prospective owner can buy his car in advance with payments of about $1.16 a week. The amazing part of this is that people are rushing in droves to turn their cash over to the Government for cars which they may not get for maybe three years.

If this continues, it assures the Government of a huge annual income which will finance the building of the plants for the manufacture of the car. The idea is not only to make these automobiles as common in Germany as pocket-knives, but to cover the rest of Europe with them as well.

Precedent Set in Honor Degree To Cleveland News Cameraman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The award by Western Reserve University of an honorary diploma to a news photographer of the Cleveland Plain Dealer set a precedent commended by Editor & Publisher. The magazine writes:

"The Western Reserve University of Cleveland recently set a unique precedent in regard to a newspaper cameraman. We have often heard of a newspaper or some local society wining or dining a cameraman in recognition of his services, but for the first time a university honors a lens-lad with a certificate for his work.

"When Andrew Levand "Andy" Kraffert, staff photographer of Cleveland Plain Dealer, was sent to the Western Reserve University to cover the commencement exercises, little did he realize what was in store for him.

"Just another dull day waiting for the diplomas to be handed out," said Andy to his colleagues. After shooting a few films, he was startled to hear his name called by Dr. Winfred G. Leutner, President of the University. Before he knew what it was all about, those in the "plot" had ganged-up on Andy, escorting him to the dais where with eyes popping, he was awarded a scroll, new to the profession.

"Dr. Leutner, with all the dignity of a college president, turned to "Andy," grasped his hand and said, "Andrew Levand Kraffert, from time immemorial you have been picturing the activities of the university to the world. As a photographer-extraordinary, your work has covered many fields." Then holding the scroll with the university seal, Dr. Leutner presented it to Andy, saying, "And I pray that the next 34 years may be just as worth while."

"Returning to his place with the other photographers, Andy proceeded to pack up his equipment. "After all," said Andy, "you can't expect a guy with a diploma to work on his day off."

"Right you are, Andy. If only a few concerns engaged in manufacturing photographic equipment would also understand and realize that a scholarship or two awarded to deserving lens-lads would be a most coveted prize, they would be doing something really worth while."

Santa Clara Fruits To Seek New Glory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA CLARA, Calif.—Designed to glorify the fruit industry in the Santa Clara Valley, arrangements are being made to hold a fruit harvest festival in this city for a week in the early part of September. The event is planned in order to stimulate interest in prunes and apricots and increase sales of the products proportionately, according to M. G. Montrezza who is directing activities.

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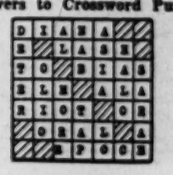
Answers to Crossword Puzzle



The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Water Digs the Grand Canyon

By Carroll Lane Fenton

"Watch out, Sis," called Tom Brooks. "If you stretch your neck much more, you'll tumble over the edge!"

"I'll do no such thing," laughed Mary. "The sides of this Grand Canyon are steep, but they aren't so steep as that. Look, there's a trail. The last one to start down is a loafer!"

But when Mary came to the trail's entrance, she decided to stop running and walk. The path was wide, smooth and safe; it also had a wall of rocks along its outer edge. But the cliff was steep, in spite of this trail—so steep it almost took Mary's breath. She stopped at the tip of one point to look down.

"Tom," she said, "if you should drop a rock here, how far would it go before hitting bottom?"

"Don't know," answered Tom, "but we can find out. Hold one end of this topographic map which I bought at the information office. These brown lines show all the slopes and cliffs: there are 250 feet of height between one line and the next. Here's where we are now, with four lines close together below us."

"Then the cliff is a thousand feet high!" gasped Mary.

What Made the Cliffs?

"Righto—and there's a long slope below it. We must be at least 1600 feet above those little trees. Say, what could make cliffs like these, anyhow? Do you suppose they were broken off by an earthquake? I've read that earthquakes made the cliffs of some mountains we have seen."

This question was answered next morning, when Mary, Tom and their parents drove to a small museum that stood on the brink of another cliff. This museum had specimens and labels, as well as strong field glasses that were mounted upon iron rods. Each glass showed some special part of the canyon; one was even trained on a place where the muddy Colorado River foamed through the distant Granite Gorge.

"Here's your earthquake, Tom!" called Mary as she looked through that glass. "This label says that the river has cut the canyon, just as our creeks at home cut ravines. As it flows it carries sand and rolls boulders. They wear the rock away, as sandpaper wears wood."

"All right," agreed Tom, "but they get a lot of help. Here's a label which says that the rocks of the canyon are crossed by millions of cracks. When sand wears those cracks, it makes them wider and divides the stone into blocks. At last, the blocks come tumbling down. Some of them fall into side canyons—look at those huge stones way down there; they must have fallen from the cliff. Others roll right into the river, which wears them into boulders and sand."

The High Plateau

Mrs. Brooks looked up from a field glass.

"What I want to know," she announced, "is how this high plateau was made so a canyon could be worn in it. That buff limestone settled in a sea, while the brick-red shale down there once was mud in a swamp. How did marine rocks get into a plateau that is 7,200 feet above sea level?"

Mary and Tom solved this problem with the help of a ranger naturalist. He first proved that the limestone really was marine, showing them some fossil sponges, and a slab with petrified corals. He also brought out some odd, crablike creatures which had lived in a much more ancient sea, and some shells from one that came in between. Each of those seas was separated from the next one by a time when what now is northern Arizona was warm, swampy land.

"So the country sank under water," said Mary. "Then something pushed it upward and it became land again."

"Exactly so," agreed the naturalist. "Sometimes it even formed mountains. Look through that glass; it will show you what's left of a mountain that formed more than 600,000,000 years ago. It is much more ancient than the sea in which those crablike things lived. There are traces of still older mountains down in the Granite Gorge."

"Aha—there are my earthquakes," said Tom. "I knew there had been earthquakes here, even though they didn't make these cliffs!"

Tributary Gorges

He learned, however, that there also were earthquakes while the muddy river dug its canyon. They began about 2,000,000 years ago when Arizona was low, gently rolling country through which the Colorado River flowed lazily to the sea. The northern part of that lowland started to rise—gently at first, and then so abruptly that the rocks broke and heaved upward in a series of high, steep cliffs.

"You'll see those cliffs," said the naturalist, "as you drive along the road to Needles. Just try to imagine the severe earthquakes that shook the West while they were being formed!"

The earthquakes themselves did very little to the Colorado River. It changed because the land became high, letting water flow more and more swiftly to the Gulf of California. With this speed it could carry a great deal of sand, skip pebbles from one curve to another and roll boulders along its channel. Each of these helped dig the canyon, and all worked surprisingly fast. Even when the river reached ancient "granite," the stones and sand cut through it so well that the water did not change its course.

While the Brooks family talked in the museum, the sky suddenly became dark. There were claps of thunder and bright lightening; then rain began to fall. For ten minutes it pelted down fiercely; then it swept on across the wide irregular canyon.

"Look!" called Tom and passed around his own pair of field glasses. Creeks were flowing over every cliff, picking up brown soil as they went and plunging in waterfalls. Mary saw one loosen some stones; Mrs. Brooks pointed to a huge block that broke away from a cliff and slithered down hill.

"You're lucky," the naturalist remarked. "I've told how the main Canyon was cut, and this rain shows what has made all the tributary gorges. I think you'll agree that we don't need earthquakes to give our Canyon steep cliffs."

A Very Clever Man

When we wish to indicate that a person is accomplished in many ways we often refer to him as an "Admirable Crichton." Why do we do this? Was there really someone of that name, and if so, in what way was he unusual?

The first "Admirable Crichton" was a Scotsman called James, who lived in the middle of the 16th century. James Crichton was a very clever fellow indeed, and took his Master of Arts degree at the age of 14. By the time he was 20 he had learnt 10 languages and made himself familiar with all the natural sciences.

In the year 1577, this brilliant young man went to France where, it is said, he discussed the most learned subjects of the day in 12 different languages at the College of Navarre in Paris. From that city he journeyed to Genoa and Venice gathering knowledge all the time. At these places he argued most successfully with professors on a host of subjects, no one being able to defeat him in an argument.

Arriving at Mantua, he made a name for himself in quite a different way. Taking up fencing, he defeated a number of champions at this difficult art, and became so brilliant with the rapier that he was appointed tutor to the son of a duke. It was in the year 1603 that this remarkable man was first dubbed "The Admirable Crichton."

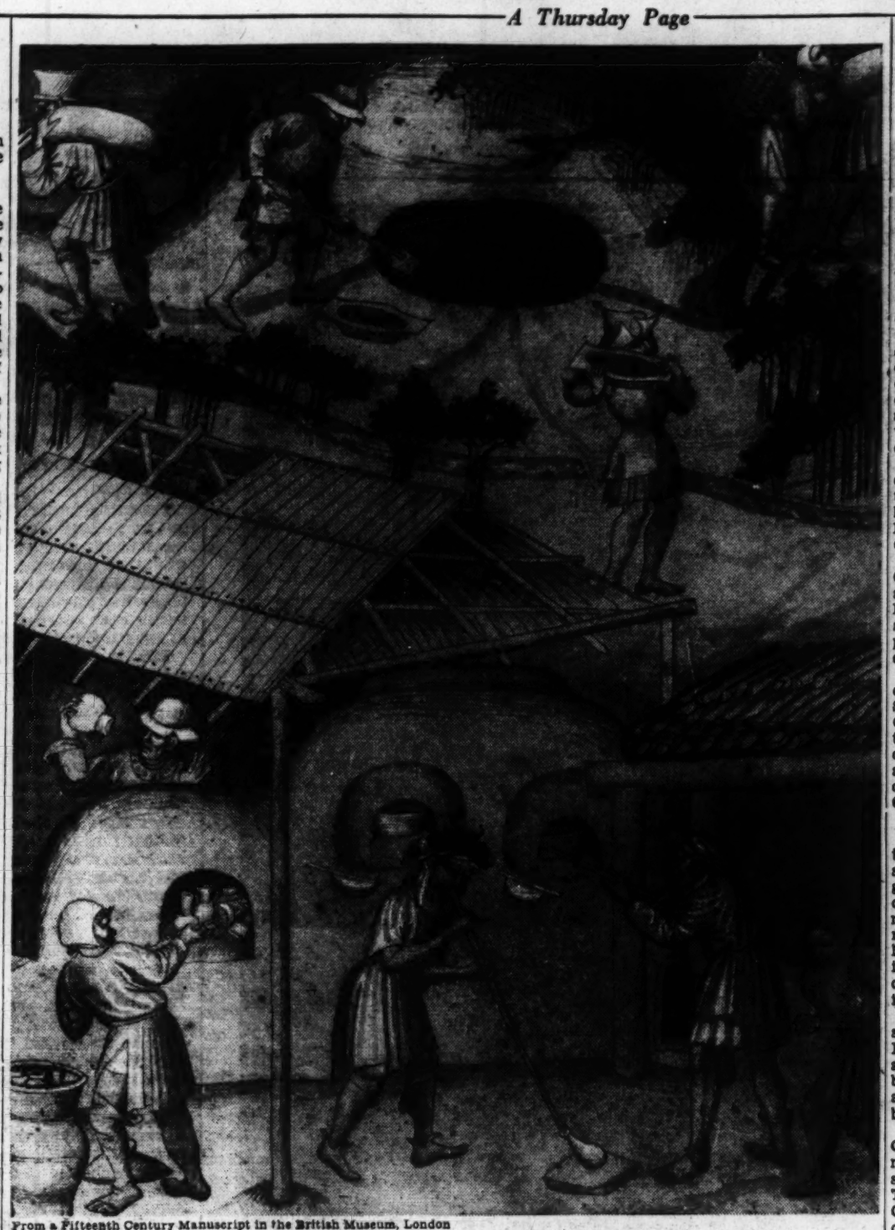
Halley's Diving-Bell

One hears today of quite a number of people who descend to depths of 1,000 feet below the sea—Dr. Beebe having made one dive much deeper than that in his famous Bathysphere. But these wonderful achievements should not make us overlook the fact that they owe much to the invention of a diving-bell which was successfully operated as far back as the 18th century.

This device was designed and built by a man named Halley, a famous astronomer, and was used for making descents of nine or 10 fathoms below the sea level. Shaped like a bell, it held two men who obtained their air from barrels which were lowered one at a time by means of ropes. Some of the air from these barrels was used by the men in the bell, the rest being sent on by them through leather pipes to another man in a rough diving-suit. This diver wore a helmet of skin, which was quite watertight, and had weights fixed to his shoes to keep him down. It was quite possible for the men in the diving-bell to remain under water for an hour and a half, although the time was seldom as long as that.

Quite a quantity of treasure was salvaged with the aid of Halley's diving-bell, which was used for a number of years with the greatest success.

To return to Dr. Beebe. On one of his diving explorations he discovered a monster fish, six feet in length, and so luminous that it resembled a lighted liner. It also trailed its own red and green traffic lights! It was named the "Untouchable Bathysphere Fish," and proved to be one of the most formidable of the fishy creatures to be found in that vicinity.



From a Fifteenth Century Manuscript in the British Museum, London

From Sand Hill to Glass Furnace

The hole in the hillside, at the top of the picture, would seem, at first glance, to have nothing at all to do with the process of glass-blowing, illustrated below. But the fifteenth-century artist who drew it was making a faithfully descriptive drawing, so he started with the gathering of the material.

First the glass workers dug a hole in a hillside containing the right sort of sand. In sacks and closely-woven hampers the sand was carried to the glass-making shop. There, combined with soda ash and other chemicals, it was made into the molten glass from which the vases, bottles and bowls were blown for fifteenth-century customers.

This illustration, taken from a fifteenth-century manuscript, thought to be an English one, shows the process of blowing glass, invented in the first century, B. C., and still employed for hand-made objects of glass. Glass had been made for 14 centuries when the blow-pipe made its appearance, but it had been opaque—to be looked at, not through. From that wonderful discovery of the blowing process, in the Phoenician city of Sidon, many new developments arose, and among them came, gradually, transparent glass.

In the foreground of the picture a workman is seen dipping his hollow iron pipe into the pot of red-hot glass, in the oven. Next him, a man is blowing from the cool end of his pipe, expanding the crimson blob at the other end. Upon the marver, or stone slab, upon the floor, he beats and shapes his object, applying perhaps pincers or shears as he takes the glass back again and again, to be reheated and softened, for it hardens quickly.

The Puzzling Panel

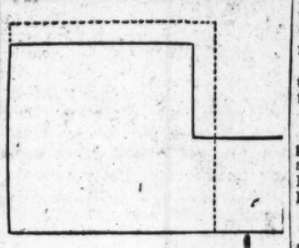
Carl the carpenter was in a dilemma. He measured the piece of board on his bench, did a lot of figuring, and finally shook his head.

"What's the trouble, Dad?" his son Cornelius asked.

"The King," said the carpenter, "wants a square panel of wood for the top of a big box. It is to replace the present top, which was recently badly damaged and scarred."

"That should be easy," Cornelius suggested.

"Not so easy, son," said the carpenter. "The box is made of a very rare wood, so the new top must be made of the same wood, and this piece I have here seems to be the only piece available in the entire



kingdom. It is the exact area I require, but it is not square. It's a sort of a squat L-shape. On this sheet of paper I have dotted in a square to show the size I want. Now, I lay my piece of wood on it, and as you see, it is short at the top and partly down one side, and too long the rest of the way down that side."

Cornelius studied it a moment. "If it is the right area," he said, "you could cut off the piece that sticks out and cut it into strips to fill in where needed."

"And if I placed a piece of work like that before the King I'd soon be hunting another job!" was the reply.

For moments they both were silent, then Cornelius suddenly cried: "I have it! This entire piece that sticks out—cut it off and put it in the middle of the panel."

"And how, my son, do you propose to perform the rest of the impossible task."

Cornelius chuckled.

"See! Cut this piece off as I suggest, and you would have two squares, one large and one small. Now, cut your large square in halves, here!"

He indicated with his finger.

"Then cut each half in halves—so! Now, place the four pieces around your small square—so, and there you have a panel of the exact size you desire, exactly square, and with the joins all symmetrical and pleasing to the eye, since they form a regular pattern."

Carl the carpenter heaved a great sigh of relief.

"And why didn't I see that for myself!" he exclaimed. "And see! The grain runs up and down, so it will not be necessary to cut off the small square, for we would simply have to stick it back on again in the same place. Three cuts in the large square, as you suggested, will be all that are necessary!"

And he was right. From the clues given, can you, with only three straight cuts, divide the irregular-shaped panel into four pieces that can be assembled to form a square of the size desired?

(The answer will be published on this page next Thursday.)

Fun With Model Airplanes

By William Bres

How is your work on the "Easy Flier" progressing? We hope it is coming along splendidly. Remember, if you run into any construction problems, write to the author of these articles, care of The Young Folks' Page, and he will be glad to try to help you.

Write to tell us how many of the airplane models in this series you have built, whether you have found the directions simple to follow and have been successful in adjusting your first flying model for flight. Tell us, too, whether there are any other types of model airplanes which you would like to know how to build. This series on building model airplanes is coming to an end. Would you like us to follow it with another group of articles giving instructions for building other model airplanes that fly?

Meanwhile, we are preparing to publish directions for building the last model in this series. It has a wing span of over three feet and there will be room for interior work in the cabin.

© A. C. From William Thompson

Circassians Threshing at Jerash, Palestine

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

Opening of the Trains-Indo-China Railway has been signalised by an issue of four stamps, picturing a group of natives, an engine and a portrait of the former President of France, M. Paul Doumer. Monsieur Doumer served French Indo-China for five years, from 1897 to 1902, as Governor General. He became President of France in 1931 and served until May, 1932.

French Indo-China occupies the eastern part of the great projection that forms the southeastern corner of Asia and is known as Indo-China, or Farther India. Siam, in the center of the projection, is the only member of the group that maintains its ancient independence. Burma, the western member, is an English colony adjoining India.

French Indo-China includes the colony of Cochin-China; the protectorates of Annam, Cambodia, Tonkin, and Laos, and the territory of Kwang-Chou-Wang, leased from China in 1898.

The capital of French Indo-China is Hué. Agriculture, mining and fishing are the main industries. Rice is most important, then rubber, sugar, tea and cinnamon. Coal, phosphates, zinc, tin, antimony and other minerals are produced.

The monetary unit is the piastre, divided into one hundred cents. Stamps were first issued for Indo-China by France in 1889. These were the current Commerce type surcharged with the name of the colony and with a new value. French colonial stamps imprinted "Indo-China" were first issued in 1892.

New Foreign Stamps

Australia has added another interesting stamp to her "wonder series." The new stamp is 9d., gray green, and shows a platypus or duck-bill. This little aquatic mammal (Ornithorhynchus paradoxus), native to the rivers of Australia, has a bill like that of a duck, while its webbed feet are furnished with claws. It lays eggs and hibernates in a burrow.

Bulgaria has added two new stamps to her National Produce set. Both stamps are of the same design and value. They show a maiden bearing two large clusters of grapes and the value is 4 leva. One stamp is brown, the other purple.

Canada has completed the current George VI issue of stamps with six new stamps. The 10-cent value shows the Memorial Chamber, Peace Tower; the 20-cents, Fort Garry Gate; the 50-cents, entrance to Vancouver Harbor; the $1, Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal; six-cent airmail, view of the Mackenzie River; 20-cent special delivery, the Canadian Coat-of-Arms.

Denmark commemorated its 150th anniversary of the abolition of serfdom with a 15-ore stamp of red color picturing the memorial column at Copenhagen.

Dominican Republic has issued a 10-cent airmail stamp printed in green color showing a hydroplane near the George Washington Avenue obelisk in Trujillo City.

Germany has issued two stamps commemorating the centenary of the birth of Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin at Constance, Baden, on July 8, 1838. The 25-pfennig value pictures Count Zeppelin in the car of one of the early Zeppelin ships and below is a drawing of the early type of Zeppelin. The 50-pfennig value pictures the car of a modern dirigible and below is shown the design of one of the latest airships.

Top—New French Issues (Left) Restoration of Reims Cathedral, (Right) La Fontaine Commemorative. Second Row—(Left) Russian Issue Signalizing the North Pole Expedition, (Right) Venezuelan Stamp Showing Teresa Carreno. Third Row—Russian North Pole Stamp. Fourth Row—Czechoslovakian Issue With Picture of Pilzen. Bottom—Indo-China Railway Anniversary Issue

Jugoslavia will shortly issue a set of charity stamps of four values which will be sold at double face value. Four values of the Aero Club set have been issued. The values show a suspension bridge and around it anti-aircraft lights center on a group of airplanes overhead. A commemorative set of four values has also been issued in honor of the unveiling of a new statue to the Unknown Soldier, at Avala.

Mexico has issued a series of postage and airmail stamps in two colors for the Sixteenth International Congress of Planning and Habitation. These stamps picture various scenes as viewed from the air.

The Netherlands contemplates the issuance of a special airmail stamp in honor of the Amsterdam-Cape Town flight to be made in December during the celebration of the centenary of Dingaan's Day.

Madagascar has issued a set of seven values honoring Jean Laborde, the first French colonist of the Island. The portrait of Laborde appears in the design of the stamps and at the right is shown a view of local dwellings.

Papua will issue a commemorative set of airmail stamps of five values on the occasion of the celebration of the jubilee on September 6th when Papua became a British possession.

Spanish Morocco has a new set of airmail stamps of ten values. Each stamp pictures an airplane or a bird in flight above some local scene.

United States

Five new United States stamps are to make their appearance during August, one about every week. There will be four new values in the Presidential series and the Iowa commemorative.

The first stamp is scheduled to appear on August 4th; it is the 7-cent value, in sepia, of the Presidential series. The portrait on the stamp is Andrew Jackson and is taken from the bust by Belle Kinney which is now in the Hall of Fame, New York City.

The 8-cent value of sepia color is to appear on August 11th; it shows the portrait of Martin Van Buren, from the bust by U. S. J. Dunbar which now is in the United States Capitol Building at Washington, D. C.

The 9-cent value, in light pink, will appear August 18th and bears the portrait of William Henry Harrison, taken from the bust of Harrison by Chester Beach now in the Virginia State Capitol at Richmond.

The $1 value will appear August 29th and will bear the portrait of Woodrow Wilson taken from a medal furnished by the United States Mint. This stamp is to be bi-colored, with black center and violet border.

All four stamps will have First Day sales at Washington, D. C. The portraits of Martin Van Buren on the 8-cent value and William H. Harrison on the 9-cent value have never before appeared on the stamps of the United States.

The Iowa Centennial stamp will appear on August 24th, the opening day of the Iowa State Fair at Des Moines, Iowa. This stamp commemorates the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Iowa Territory with the territorial form of government.

Straw Hat Time

Young David had driven over to Omaha in his coupé—the one he used at college—to buy a straw hat. When he got back, he said he had tried on a dozen or so and hadn't found one to suit him.

Then he wondered why Grandmother was chuckling, her laughter dropping like the staccato notes of the peas she was shelling into a big blue bowl. Her hands rested a moment on the rim of the bowl, her eyes looked back along the years with a distant gaze, and her words transported David to a wheat field of 1872.

The late July sun poured down out of a sky almost cloudless, and the heat seemed stored in the ripe golden heads of wheat. David could see it all before him as Grandmother talked.

The harvest was going on, and the women of the family had gathered to make some new straw hats for the men to wear the following year.

On a Golden Carpet

Grandmother, Great-Aunt Olivia, Cousin Belle from Fremont, and Mother—a little girl of seven—sat in the shade of a willow hedge, imagining a degree of coolness. Where the wheat had been cut and not yet bundled, it lay like an immense golden carpet in the sultry quiet.

Mother and Cousin Belle sat on a folded horse blanket; Grandmother and Great-Aunt sat on milking stools. For several days now, between preparing fried chicken dinners for the harvesting crew, and sending out suppers to the fields, they had been assembling the wheat straws necessary for the hats.

Where the wheat had been cut above the stubble, the straws became finer and more pliable. The women cut the straws ten to twelve inches in length and tied them up in bundles, about the size of asparagus bunches. They were tied in the middle and fluted out pertly at each end.

It would take about 20 bunches to make a hat. Grandmother was the first to finish gathering her straws, and Cousin Belle was next. Mother had enough for a little doll's hat.

As they sorted and clipped and trimmed the straws to even perfection, their voices went on, telling the saga of the middle west; telling it unconsciously, in terms of the daily round.

The straws must then be soaked over night in the tubs in the wash house. The next day they could be shaken out, and used while still damp for the fine braiding. As each woman braided, her skilled hands flattened the round straws, to make a compact surface.

Braiding the Straws

The straws were braided with four strands, rather than three. The new lengths of straws were gradually worked in toward the end of each unit so that there was no definite seam nor division. On the tightness and firmness of the braiding, depended the wearing quality of the hat. As the braid became longer and longer, it was rolled into a ball for convenient use when it came time to sew the edges together.

The first step in the actual shaping of the hat, was the round mat which would be the top of the crown. The braid was sewed together, around and around, and the head sizes of the various men determined the size of the mat. Then with the top of the hat established, the braid was sewn in rows from the edge of the top, to a depth which would insure protection from the Nebraska sun. Last of all the rows widened out and out to form the broad brim.

In the wash house there was a row of wooden pegs, seven or eight inches long, and on these pegs hung the hats of the men, for there was no room indoors for these great cart-wheels of wheat straw.

The new hats were stored thus until the beginning of the next season. Then the year's accumulation of dust must be removed. The hats were taken out to the horse troughs and placed, in turn, on a large marble slab, once the top of a proud old bureau which came out from Indiana in a covered wagon. Here the hats were scrubbed with brush until they shone, wet and fresh. Then they were shaped up a bit by knowing hands, and put in the sun to dry.

Here, then, was a hat any good farm man was proud to wear; a hat that would last two years; product of his own land and his wife's industry.

M. B.

Ferry Through the Mist

(Lines From Letters of a Country Boy)

Last night we left our car upon the shore
And ferried through the gentle mist that floated low—
Not shutting off the moon's cool rays that shone
Thru ragged clouds—upon the glassy stream
So quiet, and so smooth, that sounds of jumping fish
Rang loudly in our ears. Red running lights winked here and there
And black against the sky, stood derricks, and the bridge—
Half finished now but soon to be the servant of a speedy age.
Some day when I pass that way again, and ferries ply their way no more,
I shall remember and be glad that once I voyaged
Through the midnight river mist.

BEATRICE D. DAY

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REGULARLY in The Christian Science Monitor, grocers are featuring delicious summer foods, so easy to prepare that dinner almost puts itself on the table. Enjoy added hours of leisure by depending on Monitor grocery advertisements to help you plan quick-to-get meals!

The Home Forum

Idyl of Innocence

THE first record of my friendship with the little boy who lived up the road is a group photograph. There could scarcely be an earlier one. Still in the bonnet stage, Earl is lying back in his carriage under a lace umbrella, and I stand upright beside him only by reason of my mother's hand. A grade ahead of his bonnet, but with a very infantile air, a white wash hat rests like an inverted daisy on my diminutive black head.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS our elders, of necessity, watched over our play; but, as soon as I could manage it alone, I presented myself at his cottage right after breakfast. Unable to restrain my anticipation, with the bridge between his house and mine in sight, I would call out past the brook and the alders; "Yoohoo, Nur-rl!" And May, his mother, now tells how, busy at her domestic tasks, she used to smile at the sound. For, week after week, there was no discord in us; we had too many joys to share. It was, therefore, strange that one day I should find myself shut out.

Even when he was hardly more than a baby, Earl took the most masculine satisfaction in sitting on the living-room floor and pounding small nails into a board. His absorption at such times excluded me so completely that I could not resist my yearning to take part. I reached. Asserting himself on the instant, he brought his hammer down with a significant if harmless whack on my head. My whole world shattered. I sprang back. Out the door, into the sunshine, I ran desperately over the road for home.

Neither that afternoon nor the next day did they hear my familiar hail from beyond the alders—"Yoohoo, Nur-rl!" Unschooled to loneliness and heartache, I waged my conflict, love and hurt pride battling within me. Gradually, out of its chaos, my world took shape again. The third morning I could barely eat my breakfast before I was out and away. I gave no signal of my coming, but passed quickly and without a word of greeting through the kitchen where May was at work. On the floor, just as I had left him, my little friend hammered earnestly and in deep content. And there was that which I must do. Dropping at his side, with a shy hand crossing to rest on his shoulder, I kissed him gently on the cheek. The dark thing lifted. Out the door, into the sunshine, I ran as before, to be seen no more that day. The next I arrived for business as usual.

AS WE GREW older, Earl and I spent most of our time outdoors. His fair hair darkened to brown and three freckles, like flakes of gold leaf, appeared on the delicate skin of his nose. Our diversions seemed limitless, with eating between meals a regular accompaniment. We liked especially to perch in an appletree in the yard and munch away at May's thin and brittle molasses cookies. Across the road in front of the house, two brooks which came down over the fields flowed together and afforded us our principal source of activity. Fishing, wading, sailing our boats, we were hungry in no time.

One morning, spent with our exertions and always confident of May's sympathy and affection, I put the question to her as one or the other of us had done so often before. "May we have some bread and sugar?" I asked. We might. She was in the act of preparing it when Mrs. Anderson, Earl's paternal grandmother, who was in the kitchen, remonstrated in astonishment. "You surely aren't going to give those children anything to eat at this hour, May! You'll spoil their appetites for dinner."

Now here was a serious turn of events, certainly. With May herself seeming to hesitate as if there were something, after all, in her mother-in-law's argument, I felt driven to the wall. Only dismay at the prospect of days ahead with this one for precedent spurred me to boldness. I clasped my hands behind me in the crisis and, taking a strong stand, addressed the older woman firmly. "You are not the boss of this house," I said. "May is the boss of this house." It worked.

SOMETIMES I STOOD at the head of the cottage stairs, hoping for a glimpse of Mrs. Anderson's room through the open door. Any reasonable excuse for entering was seized upon. There never was such a bed! It was simply fascinating—so high that one had to mount a flight of little steps to get into it, and, once up, there was the fattest, thickest mattress ever stuffed with feathers.

In the living-room below, she kept by the window a potted shrub which received her daily attention. Its season of flowering was still some weeks off; but one morning, before she came downstairs for her inspection, I had an inspiration whose delicious possibilities set me tingling. As fast as I could cover the ground, I hurried home and clipped all the flowers from Mother's discarded summer hats. They were just the thing! By tying them securely to the branches, Earl and I created a riot of variegated bloom. Then, giggling and speculating, we waited. At last a stair creaked. There she was!

Silence hung suspended, ready to break. The door swung back. Immediately arrested by the gaudiness of our handiwork, the elderly woman paused on the sill. "Oh," she exclaimed with the utmost pleasure, "my plant has blossomed overnight!"—and she actually moved to bury her dear honest nose among the cloth petals. Our success was unbelievable. Hugging ourselves behind her, we were in a transport of delight. We had taken her in!

WINTER COULD NOT quell our zest. We slid and we skated. On the knoll behind Earl's house, under the young oak trees bare save for a few dry and tattered leaves, were the prints of rabbits in the snow. There on the ledge we built a stove, with brick sides, a stovepipe, and a cover of rusty tin. He gathered the wood and I tended the fire, cooking extraordinary concoctions, with boiled potatoes and applesauce—peel liberally thrown in—comprising the bulk of our fare. We even invited May and her sister for dinner—and they came!

Entering school separated us. Perhaps it was the brook which flowed between his home and mine which served as a town boundary and made the difference. Anyhow, I was enrolled in the village and he in his district. But we still had our Saturdays and our early evenings.

I DID NOT know it was the last time Earl and I would ever play together; that, before I awoke next morning, he would be called with his mother unexpectedly to Canada, and we would never see each other again until we were grown. All day we had been at my house. A new pastime was afoot. Choosing the most suitable cardboard boxes our families could provide, we cut out squares for windows along the sides and lined them with tissue paper, red or green or rose. On the bottom, under an opening made in each cover to let out the smoke, we fixed a small candle. Then, with strings for pulling, they were finished.

THE DUSK DEEPENED slowly. Here and there a cricket began to tune up in the fields. The fireflies flashed their lanterns in the grass. It was night at last! We struck a match to tip each wick with flame, our faces sudden and eager in a ring of light. And, in the innocent gladness of all our childhood, we drew our trains with their bright windows through the dark.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

Oasis

A CARAVAN
Is not for men who sing
Of desert gold and amethyst,
Who point mirages for our following—
They are the poets,
They must walk alone—
A caravan
Is not for men who sing.

This heat that blackens,
This light that blinds,
And gold that is dust in the throat
Are not comrades to song.
Even the birds fly silent
Over the blowing sands,
Under the blazing sun . . .

Sing by the well, poet;
For water *is* comrade to song.
And the gold and the amethyst
Shine in your singing,
Under the stars,
Over the water in the cool stone.
Sing by the well, poet.

For the caravan comes
To your song.

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT

After Rain

MIDSUMMER—and early morning after a night of rain. The pine needles on the path are thick and soggy under foot. The air is heavy with damp "woodsy" smells. An almost imperceptible breeze stirs the quivering aspen leaves, but otherwise everything is still.

Wet fingers of ferns brush my ankles as I pass. There are water-filled brown leaf cups in the path and, here and there, the golden dome of a toadstool pushes up through the needles. The gray-green lichens on rocks and mottled tree-trunks are softened by the rain and have become like pliable leather to the touch. In places the brilliant green moss is a sumptuous shaded carpet, and the hoary pine stump at the turn of the path is wrapped in a velvet garment fit for a king. Near it a clump of Indian Pipe thrusts up its pallid stalks.

Each cobweb strand resembles a rope of tiny pearls. A blue mist hangs in the trees through which the sunlight filters, dappling the path. Silver birches gleam and diamonds glisten on pine and hemlock branches. There is a steady dripping everywhere.

Birds are twittering drowsily as if incredulous that the storm is over. Pewee calls plaintively and the oven bird insists: "Teacher, teacher, teacher, teacher, TEACH!" A shy hermit thrush sings in the distance—its bell-like arpeggios exquisite in their clarity. Suddenly a breeze brings down a shower of drops. For a moment it is almost as if it were raining again.

M. L. Y.

Garden Cupboard

IN GOLDEN cabinet
The hollyhocks have set
Tall rows of gay fiesta ware
On shelves of azure air.

HELLENE SEAMAN

The Ladies of the Maryinsky

IT IS the turn of the century, a bland morning, with that crystal clearness so characteristic of the St. Petersburg air. In the great rehearsal room adjoining the Theatre School, the Class of Perfection was assembling. The clock above the mirrored wall showed 10:20, when one or another of the masters of this Class of Perfection, in practice costume—white shirt open at the neck, black tights firmly and smoothly drawn up to the waist—went about preparing the floor himself, wielding the sprinkling can, watering the sloping floor evenly and with the same meticulous care a horticulturist might observe in watering his most precious flowerbed. . . .

As the hands of that rehearsal-room clock touched 10:30, in tripped the Ladies of the Maryinsky. Like fairies they entered, in various-hued ballet skirts. . . . At their heels followed the male dancers, keen-eyed, clear-eyed, eager-eyed.

The good-morning greeting, and to the stretching and warming-up exercises, and then to the bar.

A chord sounded. The Class of Perfection had begun.

The basic technique striving for added perfection: the order may have varied from day to day, but there was nothing omitted.

Port de bras, pliers, petits battements, battements tendus, grands battements, fondus, developpés, frappes, rond de jambe parterre et en l'air—each following the other, while each dancer's every movement would be watched and followed with the utmost concentration by the master.

"Au centre, s'il vous plait!"

And the class moved forward.

Now there was every possible combination, leaps and pirouettes, pirouettes and leaps, endless ramifications, combinations and permutations, with, as climax, the brilliant leaps and *tours en l'air* of the men.

The result: a perfect symphony of motion.

But what is this Class of Perfection? Is it just another dancing school? Let us draw a bit closer and examine it more intimately.

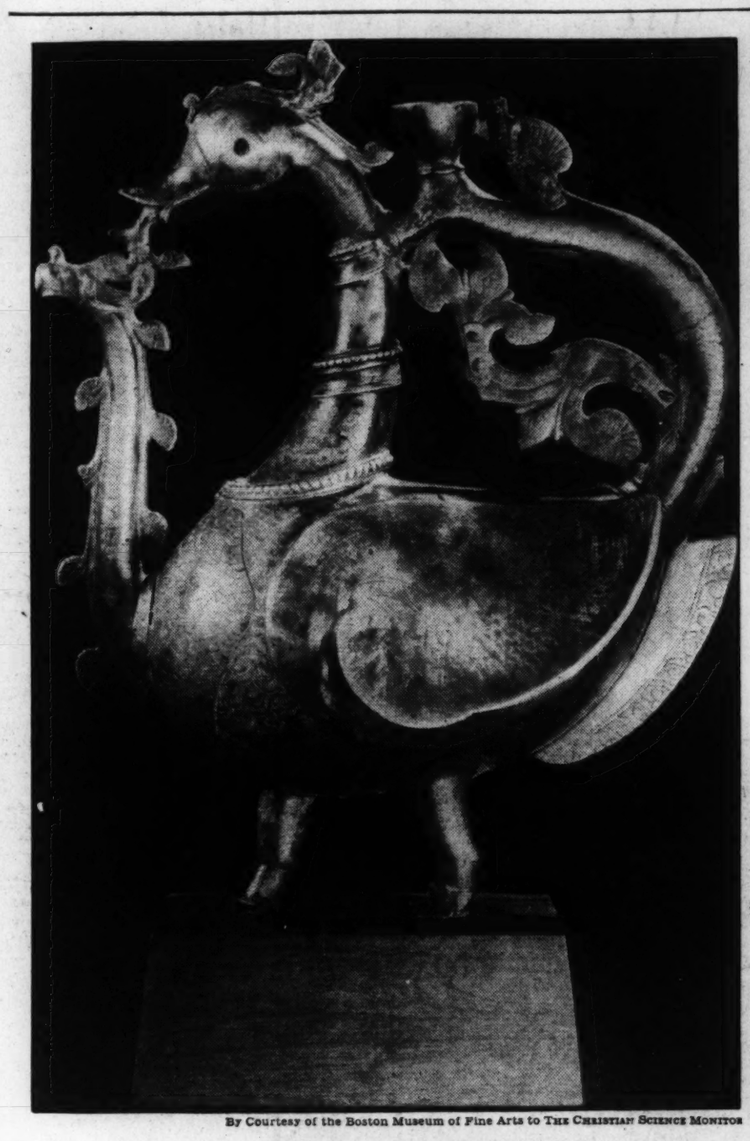
No, these are not pupils in the accepted sense. These are all artistes of the Imperial Theatre. For the Class of Perfection was not unlike one of the implications of its title. It was a post-graduate class to the Imperial Ballet School.—From "Ballet Profile," by IRVING DEAKIN. (New York: Dodge.)

This Cove, Now Lying Mirror-Cool

THIS cove, now lying mirror-cool,
At sunset is a burning pool
Where flaming ripples seek the land
Yet have no power to scorch the sand;

But when with dusk the flames expire—
Quench all but memory of fire—
A slow star flickers to a spark
Within the strange cove's silver dark.

JESSIE M. DOWLIN



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BRASS EWER FROM INDIA

VESSELS made either of brass or copper were commonly used by the Hindus. They served for both domestic and ritual purposes. As useful objects they were shaped first for utility and second as ornaments.

This ewer in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, has been fashioned in the guise of a bird. Bird or bird-like forms were often adapted in the Orient to the shapes of such objects.

"Such as I have"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

STUDENTS of the Bible are familiar with the story told in the third chapter of the Acts of the Apostles of the man who was carried daily to the gate of the temple where he begged alms of those who passed by. Among those to whom he appealed were Peter and John, beloved disciples of Jesus. It is recorded that Peter, studying the man's countenance for a moment, responded thus (6): "Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk."

Peter, certain of the potency of spiritual truth to reveal man's perfect being—free, upright, and whole—lifted the man, crippled from birth, to his feet. And instantly the shackles of man-made laws and beliefs released their hold on him.

The words "such as I have" show that Peter had taken instant cognizance not only of the man's most pressing need, but also of his own wealth of knowledge gained through Jesus' teachings and example. He possessed that certainty, that conviction, having proved the practicality of an understanding of God and of man as reflecting perfect Being.

How Peter must have rejoiced at this proof of the practicality of the doctrine which had been preached by the great Master, Jesus of Nazareth! To witness this healing and hear the man acknowledging his gratitude and "praising God" publicly before throngs of people, was to be impressed with the far-reaching effect of the fulfilled desire expressed in the words, "Such as I have give I thee."

A student of Christian Science who had gained from its teachings a demonstrable knowledge of God and of His laws maintaining and sustaining His universe in perfect harmony, one day received a letter from an old friend telling her of the loss of the family income and the seemingly hopeless outlook. The letter arrived at a time when the student's income was being shared with others seemingly dependent on her during a period of emergency. For the moment, she could not think of a single material thing which could be shared with the friend. But, as a great desire to give filled the student's thought, these words came to her assistance: "Such as I have give I thee."

It was but natural that a way soon unfolded which enabled the Christian Scientist actively to carry into effect this desire, for, as we read in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 7): "God is not influenced by man. The 'divine ear' is not an auditory nerve. It is the all-hearing and all-knowing Mind, to whom each need of man is always known and by whom it will be supplied."

To give in a practical way so as to alleviate human suffering is essentially Christian; and scientifically to declare the spiritual fact about God, man, and the universe, in spite of material sense testimony, thus denying power to all that is unlike good, is to fulfill the duty of the Christian Scientist in rendering helpful service to his fellow men.

To take cognizance of and to declare the absolute truth, revealed through the teachings of Christian Science, that man, being the image of God, possesses by reflection unlimited good, is to give scientifically. To accept the spiritual fact that man's real selfhood is always at the point of receptivity to good is to claim man's rightful heritage of joy, health, and freedom.

The Apostle John said (I John 4:16), "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him." Consciously to dwell in Love, one spontaneously reflects love, so bringing his thoughts and human affairs under divine control. When one is thus governed, no opposing material, so-called power can hinder his progress Spiritward, nor can any belief of limitation hold him in the clutch of hopelessness.

With calm assurance, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of the Christian Science movement, gave to the world this awakening message, clearly revealing the love she reflected toward all mankind (Science and Health, p. 227): "Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right. The illusion of material sense, not divine law, has bound you, entangled your free limbs, crippled your capacities, enfeebled your body, and defaced the tablet of your being."

To one struggling with a problem of lack and limitation the goal toward which one should aspire is not possession of silver and gold. Neither is it mere release from the discomforts of poverty. Rather is one's goal the attainment of righteous thinking, before which sin, disease, and limitation fade away as dream shadows. Then unfoldment of good follows as naturally as dawn follows darkness.

Thus may one, through applying the teachings of Christian Science—which have revealed the wealth of spiritual facts contained in the Bible—demonstrate today the truth of God's words as voiced by Isaiah (65:24), "And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear."

The unselfed love which is implied in the words "such as I have give I thee," demonstrated, brings with it a blessing far-reaching in its effect, comforting all who come within its radius.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

"ЧТО ИМЕЮ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ЛЮБЯЩИЕ изучать Библию хорошо знают рассказ из третьей главы Деяний Апостолов о человеке, которого каждый день приносили к вратам Храма, где он просил милостыню у проходящих. Среди тех, к кому он однажды обратился, были Петр и Иоанн, возлюбленные ученики Иисуса. В рассказе говорится о том, как Петр посмотрел с минуту испытующе в лицо человека и так ответил ему (6): "Серебра и золота нет у меня; а что имею, то даю тебе: во имя Иисуса Христа Назорея встань и ходи."

Будучи уверен, что духовная истина способна обнаружить совершенную жизнь человека—свободного, прямого и целостного,—Петр поднял на ноги калеку от рожденья. И мгновенно спали с него оковы человеком созданных законов и верований.

Слова "что имею" явно свидетельствуют о том, что не только Петр сразу-же отдал себе отчет, в чем именно больше всего нуждается этот человек, но также он мгновенно осознал свое собственное богатство познаний, приобретенных благодаря ученью и личному примеру Учителя. Такая его твердая уверенность об'яснялась тем, что он сам проверил на опыте результаты, получаемые от правильного понятия о Боге и о человеке, как отражении совершенного Бытия.

Как Петр должен был возликовать при виде этого нового доказательства, практичности доктрины, которую проведывал великий Учитель, Иисус из Назарета! Присутствуя при том, как свершилось это исцеленье и как человек выражал свою благодарность "хваля Бога" открыто перед толпой людей, нельзя было не испытать сильного впечатленья при виде исполнившагося желанья, выраженного в словах: "Что имею, то даю тебе."

Однажды одна ученица Христианской Науки получила письмо от давнишней приятельницы, сообщавшей ей, что она лишилась своего фамильного дохода и очутилась, повидимому, в безнадежном положении. Но получившая письмо знала из Христианской Науки по личному опыту, что Бог и Его законы содержат и поддерживают Его вселенную в совершенной гармонии. Письмо, однако, получено было ею в такое время, когда она сама вынуждена была делить свои доходы с некоторыми лицами, переживавшими трудную минуту, и судьба которых, повидимому, зависела от нее. Вот почему, получив письмо, она при всем желании не могла ничего придумать, в смысле материальном чем могла бы поделиться со своей приятельницей. Однако, все мысли ее были проникнуты таким желаньем помочь, что точно на выручку к ней пришли ей на ум эти слова: "Что имею, то даю тебе."

Совершенно естественно, что очень скоро представились возможности для осуществленья ее желанья, ибо мы ведь читаем у Мэри Бэкер Эдди в ее книге текста "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 7): "На Бога человек влиять не может. 'Божественное ухо' не слуховой нерв. Оно—все-слышащий и все-знающий Разум, которому известны все нужды человека, и который их восполняет."

Настоящая Христианская помощь та, которая практично облегчает страданья людей. Христианский Ученый только тогда верен своему долгу, с пользой служа своим братьям, когда он провозглашает духовную правду о Боге, о человеке и о вселенной, провозглашает эту правду вопреки тому, что утверждают наши внешние чувства; таким путем он опровергает власть того, что несходно с Богом.

Мы тогда даем, помогаем людям, научно, т.е. в согласии с Христианской Наукой, когда мы сознаем и провозглашаем абсолютную истину, раскрывшуюся в ученьи Христианской Науки, истину о том, что человек, как образ Бога, отражает в себе безграничное добро и, следовательно, обладает им. Мы пред'являем наши законные права на наследство радости, здоровья и свободы, когда мы соглашаемся признать духовную правду, что в своем истинном существе человек всегда готов воспринять добро.

Апостол Иоанн сказал (I Иоанн 4:16) "Бог есть любовь, и пребывающий в любви пребывает в Боге, и Бог в нем." Сознательно пребывать в любви—значит непосредственно отражать в себе любовь, отдавая свои мысли и свои дела под контроль божественного. При наличности такого управленья, никакие противуположные так называемые силы, не могут воспрепятствовать нашему продвиженью к Духу, как не могут никакие верованья в ограниченья держать нас в тисках безнадежности.

Со спокойной уверенностью Mrs. Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница движенья Христианской Науки, обратилась к миру с воззваньем к пробужденью, воззваньем, ясно говорящим о той любви, которую она отсвечивала для всего человечества (Science and Health стр. 227): "Граждане мира, примите 'свободу славы детей Божьих' и будьте свободны! Это есть ваше божественное право. Иллюзия материальных чувств, а не божественное право, сковало ваши свободные члены, искалечила ваши способности, ослабила ваше тело и исказила таблицу вашего бытья."

Те, которые мучаются с какими нибудт проблемами нужды или ограниченных средств, не должны считать своей целью стремленье к обладанью серебром и золотом, или же к простому освобожденью от неудобств нужды. Целью нашей скорее должно быть достиженье правильного мышленья, перед которым грех, болезнь и ограниченья ступевываются, как тени сновидений. И вслед за этим благо выявляется наружу так-же естественно, как естественно занимается заря над мраком ночи.

Итак, когда мы применяем в жизни наставленья Христианской Науки, которая обнаружила богатство духовных фактов, содержащихся в Библии, то мы имеем теперь-же возможность доказывать на опыте действительную правду Божьих слов, провозглашенных Исайей (65:24) "И будет так, что, прежде нежели они произнесут мольбу, Я отвечу им; пока они будут еще говорить, Я уже услышу их."

Когда мы приводим в действие бескорыстную любовь, которая подразумевается в словах: "Что имею, то даю тебе," то она приносит благословенье, чреватые большими результатами, утешая всех, кто вошел в круг ее лучей.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Harry I. Hunt, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.]

London Was a Port To Conrad

MOST men enter London by way of Charing Cross or Victoria, stations about sixty miles away from the sea and its ships. Therefore for them London is the City of London.

But Conrad first approached London from its amazing other end, going up a great, silver-grey estuary between sixty miles of docks, all with sea-going ships lying, shoulder to shoulder, like fish in thick shoals. And he was confronted with grandiosities; evidences of wealth, of steadfastness, courage, enterprise, and justice, in a world where the first and last of the virtues is the quality of shipshapeness. So for Conrad that metropolis was the Port of London.—From "Portraits From Life," by FORD MADDOX FORD. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1938

Italy to Issue Steel Coinage, Attaché States

Alloys sought to save ore supply—Battle for wheat continues, U. S. official says.

Stainless steel coinage is to be introduced in Italy in October, according to Charles A. Livengood, commercial attaché at the Rome office, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the United States Department of Commerce, who is visiting the Boston office of the Bureau today, tomorrow, and Saturday.

Great efforts are being made, Mr. Livengood reported this morning, to discover some way of using alloys with the iron ore obtainable in Italy, so as to increase the strength of domestically produced iron and steel and to avoid the necessity of depending almost entirely—as at present—on imports of scrap iron.

Self-Sufficiency Program

Spurred on by the slogan "the battle of wheat" Italian farmers furthered the self-sufficiency program of their country by producing a bumper crop of 81,000,000 quintals of it last season, and this year a crop yield of 70,000,000 is expected. As a result the amount of flour substitutes required to be used in making bread, has been cut in half. The Italian Government now requires the presence of only 10 per cent of wheat flour substitutes.

Mr. Livengood has spent a number of years in assisting and promoting the sale of American products, and he is in Boston to give advice and information to manufacturers on present marketing opportunities in that country.

The self-sufficiency program is intended to reduce imports to things not economically produced in Italy itself, he explained. As a result of it exports from the United States to Italy have declined from $33,509,000 for the first five months of 1937 to $25,597,000 for the same months this year. Imports into the United States from Italy have also fallen from $21,028,000 to $16,858,000 for the same periods.

Career

Mr. Livengood was born in Dayton, Wash., in 1886. He graduated from Whitman College in 1908 and took advanced courses in the University of Washington at Seattle, and in Columbia University, in New York City, before becoming superintendent of the Dayton Public School System for 10 years. He entered the service of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in 1921, being assigned shortly to the Havana, Cuba, office. After being transferred to Rome in 1926 to conduct a special foodstuffs investigation in the Mediterranean area, he took charge of the Madrid, Spain, office in 1927 until 1933 when he was again transferred to Rome.

Rutland Railroad to Pay Employees Reduced Wages

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 4 (AP)—The Rutland Railroad, in receivership since May, arranged today to pay its union employees 70 to 90 per cent of their wages in cash and withhold the rest in an effort to keep the road in operation.

Brotherhood leaders agreed to continue work under the plan pending final settlement of a wage dispute over the road's demand the workers take a 15 per cent cut. The pay-deduction plan was accepted under protest yesterday after Federal Judge Harland B. Howe had ordered the road to consider the withheld balance as a debt to be paid when and if earning warrant.

Maine Blueberry Surplus

ROCKLAND, Maine (AP)—Declaring Maine's blueberry crop is seriously threatened by a heavy 1937 surplus, Frank P. Washburn, State Commissioner of Agriculture, has called a mass meeting of growers next Tuesday Aug. 9 at Harrington.

Reports on Italy

Harris & Ewing

Charles A. Livengood

U. S. commercial attaché at Rome who is in Boston to confer with businessmen on Italian trade.

N. H. Candidates Urged to Cut Out Use of Billboards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 4—The unexpected intrusion of a highway beautification note today contributed a provocative angle to a state political campaign here which has sluggishly moved along for several days in the near record heat. Calling on "all major candidates" to refrain from the use of billboard advertising in their campaigns, Arthur K. Smart, Democratic candidate for Representative in Congress in New Hampshire's first district, threw an embarrassing problem into the laps of aspirants who have already contracted for extensive side-of-the-highway space.

Mr. Smart said he had the backing and co-operation of the State Federation of Garden Clubs which has had elimination of billboard advertising as major agenda on its program for a number of years. Writing to all candidates for Federal and State offices, Mr. Smart said: "In the past our scenic attractions have been marred by excessive billboard advertising by candidates for office. At the same time, a movement is on foot to curb all forms of outdoor advertising as injurious to the State's best interests."

"Would it not be desirable for candidates for public office to take the leadership in this crusade by voluntarily and mutually agreeing to outlaw this device as a campaign medium?"

Mr. Smart's letter arrived at the campaign headquarters of many aspirants who are already broadcasting their platforms to the public along the State's highways. At the same time, his communication elicited sufficient interest even from these candidates to foretell a considerable lessening of this type of advertising during the current campaign, which has suffered from temporary inertia during a two-week period of rain and torrid sun.

By seizing on a catch-phrase used by many women's organizations in the State, Mr. Smart appeared to have won the sympathy and support of several groups who have waged sporadic battles against billboard displays.

Certainly this practice (of highway advertising) is "socially undesirable," he said. "And none will suffer if all candidates fall in line."

Time of Monitor News By Short Wave Changed

To facilitate changes in its transmitter and equipment Station W1XAL during the month of August will radiocast "The Monitor Views the News" on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 p. m., eastern daylight saving time. The Monitor news will be transmitted on a frequency of 11.78 megacycles.

Property Value Continues Drop In Boston Area

Tax abatements allowed during July on 15 real estate pieces — Taxes stay high.

Value of Boston's downtown real estate has been steadily dropping since 1930. This caused an increase of $2.10 in the 1938 tax rate, which is now $41.70, and property valuations are still falling at an unusually high rate.

A persual of the records of the State Appellate Tax Board for the first two weeks of July reveal that 15 parcels of property in downtown Boston were granted abatements in that period on 1937 taxes averaging 15 per cent each. In other words, the 15 parcels whose total 1937 valuation was $7,164,900 were granted abatements totaling $1,077,456.

This total reduction in valuation brings a reduction in actual taxes paid on the properties of $126,106.

This revelation of the continuing drop of real estate values recalls a survey made by the Joint Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Real Estate Exchange in the fall of 1937 which showed that real estate through downtown Boston is overassessed "to an extreme degree."

This survey was based on 780 real estate transactions in downtown Boston over a three-year period and showed that pieces of property were sold in that period on an average of less than 50 per cent of the assessed valuation.

While today's revelation of large abatements granted this month by the Appellate Tax Board is confined to only a few parcels, it does indicate, in the opinion of some real estate men, that Boston's property—at least in the downtown districts—is still overvalued.

As large abatements, such as these approved last month by the Appellate Tax Board, averaging 15 per cent, continue to be allowed, the City's revenue base must accordingly shrink. For example: In 1930 total valuations for Boston were $1,972,148,200. The tax rate that year was $30.80. In 1938 total valuations for Boston are $1,520,000,000, a drop of $452,000,000. And the tax rate is $41.70!

The increase of nearly $11 in the tax rate over a nine-year period is due to other factors than merely the drop in valuations, but this shrinkage in real estate assessments has been of great import. And as the yield on real estate taxes for Boston continues to shrink, at least one reason for Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's plea for a sales tax, for new revenue, becomes more apparent.

Goodwin Suspends Breed's N. Y. Tag

Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin, today suspended the New York registration of Robert T. Breed, formerly of Lynn, now of New York, who recently won a court decision permitting him to drive although his Massachusetts license had been suspended. The Registrar said he would restore both licenses to Mr. Breed at the end of the period.

Bay State Railroad Seeks to Reorganize

The Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, leased to the Old Colony Railroad for 99 years, in turn leased to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, filed a petition in Federal District Court today seeking authority to reorganize.

The petition was filed by the Provident Institution for Savings of Boston, sole owner of the bonded indebtedness of the road which amounts to $2,170,000.

Spohrer Found Not Guilty In the East Boston Court

In Boston Today

UCC Supervisor Freed of Charges

Alfred Spohrer, former baseball star, supervisor of the East Boston branch of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, was found not guilty of larceny in connection with accounts of his office by Judge Charles Brown in the East Boston Court today.

Mr. Spohrer was taken into custody a week ago on four complaints charging the larceny of money, growing out of testimony offered at a hearing in which three Italian beneficiaries testified they had been forced to return remittances to Mr. Spohrer.

The court found today that the supervisor's actions were in accord with the rules and regulations of the Commission.

Senate Sits For 60 Seconds

Three unsung heroes faithfully reported to their posts today when the Senate met for less than two minutes. These three members of the Upper Branch continued their unbroken record of not having missed a session during the 107 days the Senate has convened this year.

The honorable mentions who have missed neither a formal nor informal session are Samuel H. Wragg, President of the Senate (R), from Needham, and Senators Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton and Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose. Senator Hollis has the outstanding record of any member of the Legislature, having not missed a session or roll call during the 10 years he has been a member of the Senate.

Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham has been present at all sessions this year with the exception of one, when he was absent to attend the Wareham town meeting.

The Senate today convened at 11 a. m. and adjourned at 11:01.

Union Rivals In Tug of War

The rivalry between the CIO and the American Federation of Labor, which blossomed out in sporting fashion in a lifeboat race won by the latter on National Maritime Day in May, is scheduled to be in evidence again in a tug-of-war at a Village Fair opening tomorrow at noon on the athletic field across Massachusetts Avenue from the Rogers Building of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The fair will close at midnight on Friday.

The fair is being held to raise money for the Spanish Children's Milk Fund by the Greater Boston Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. A rural touch will be given by the presence of one young pig, to be used in a hog-calling contest and of two cows, to be used in a milking contest between a well-known writer and a prominent artist—according to the Committee.

There will be music and entertainment of various sorts and old-fashioned square dances will be balanced by a modern dance contest.

Refreshment and selling booths will be decorated in the styles of various nations. A Scandinavian booth, for instance, will serve smorgasbord.

Half the proceeds from the performances of Chinese Dragon Dancers in one tent will go to the Chinese Relief Committee.

Fore River Plant Recognizes Youth

At the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's Fore River plant, 130 sons and daughters of employees have been hired since Jan. 1. These boys and girls, graduates of the company's apprentice school—a little known activity of the corporation—are an index both of better times and of the intense specialization required in the shipbuilding industry.

Officials report that 4,000 men are now employed at the plant but that with naval construction going on there and at the Charlestown Navy Yard, shipfitters, for example, are hard to find. To meet this and similar shortcomnigs, the company follows the adage of "like father, like son" and operates a training school for the children of employees.

Three plant superintendents are graduates of this school: Warren Nott, in charge of machinery; Jack Smith, in charge of erection; and James Landess, in charge of outfitting.

Hot Air Halts Noon Mail Service

Noon mail deliveries in 25 cities and towns of the Boston Postal District were suspended today by Postmaster Peter F. Tague, and the City Hall and State House closed at noon except for skeleton forces, as downtown thermometers climbed into the nineties for the third consecutive day. The official Weather Bureau temperature, recorded among the cool harbor breezes at the East Boston Airport, was 90 degrees at 2 p. m. The humidity, 70 per cent at noon, was climbing steadily.

The forecast issued by Senior Meteorologist G. Harold Noyes of the Weather Bureau today, was: Partly cloudy. Slightly cooler tonight, with possible showers. Gentle to moderate southwest winds. Friday, fair and continued warm with slight relief from the heat wave.

A cooler area is noticeable in the northwest, Mr. Noyes reported, and this is moving slowly southward and eastward. But its advance is expected to be repulsed by a center of warm high pressure building up in the South.

This morning, however, Boston was two degrees hotter than Jacksonville, Fla., with its reading of 78 degrees at 8:30 a. m.

The whole northern hemisphere was in the grip of a heat wave today.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Shirley Visits 'Old Ironsides'

Shirley Temple, still carrying the Key of Boston, went a-sailing today and saw the U. S. S. Constitution.

To police headquarters came a call for squad cars to proceed at once to the North Station. Reporters arriving on the jump learned that the police detail was to pick up the Temples and their famous motion-picture daughter at the Hotel Manger and deliver them at the police pier.

Shirley boarded the police harbor boat Michael H. Crowley with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and his two daughters as official escort. By two-way radio, reporters at police headquarters "covered" the story in comparative comfort.

Shirley told them she was steering the boat and that the Crowley "handled quite easily."

No, it was not the first time she had steered a boat. She steered one on the Potomac and another while in Bermuda.

She grew enthusiastic over the shaft of Bunker Hill Monument and at the sight of "Old Ironsides," one of the ports of call on the harbor cruise.

Sullivan Demands White's Removal

Alexander F. Sullivan, Democratic candidate for nomination for Lieutenant Governor, in a letter to Gov Charles F. Hurley today demanded that Joseph G. White, also a candidate for the nomination, be removed from the pay roll of the Public Utilities Commission.

Mr. Sullivan charged that Mr. White, as director of the telephone and telegraph division, was using his office as campaign headquarters and conducting that campaign with State stationery and other facilities. He informed the Governor that Mr. White was filling an unexpired term on the Boston School Committee and was a salesman for an oil company, owned and operated by his brother-in-law.

Quincy Offers Guide Service

Quincy set in operation a free guide service for visitors today with the opening of Colonial information booths at the principal intersections. The booths are manned by a staff of 20 boys of the National Youth Administration, who have been under instruction for several weeks by the Quincy Chamber of Commerce.

A fortnight ago it was planned to dress the guides in Colonial costumes but they appeared today in cool-looking, starched summer whites. The Chamber explained that the turnout of 1620 probably would be a bit too stuffy for summer wear and that additional expense for the garments could be put off until next summer, if costumed guides were still desired.

Rhode Island Moves to Halt Tipsy Driving

State police mobilized after three fatalities; liquor sellers urged to co-operate in drive.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 4—Declaring drunken drivers to be the most serious highway menace, some 475 State Policemen were mobilized last night in the most serious enforcement drive ever launched in Rhode Island. Backing the police drive, which was ordered by Gov. Robert E. Quinn following fatalities to three children within 48 hours, is a State-wide safety publicity campaign.

Of special interest, too, is the solicitation of aid from liquor sellers in keeping those who drink off the highways. Michael Costello, Chief of the State Division of Intoxicating Beverages, has had posters printed and ordered them placed in conspicuous spots in all places where liquor is sold.

Plea for Co-operation

The poster reads: "His Excellency, Gov. Robert E. Quinn, is sponsoring a safety campaign on the highways of our State. He expects the co-operation of every citizen and the assistance of every division of the State Government.

"The Division of Intoxicating Beverages is especially concerned in this matter. Many deplorable accidents result from the intemperate use of intoxicating beverages. The Chief of the Division realizes that he is charged with the responsibility of doing everything in his power to curb and lessen the number of drunken-driving cases.

"Licensees can lend invaluable assistance to this movement. Live up to the law and refuse to sell beverages to intoxicated persons. Warn patrons not to drive an automobile after drinking intoxicating beverages.

"Can't Drive Straight"

"If you can't walk straight, you can't drive straight.

"Licensees should lend their aid to this safety drive out of public spirit, irrespective of their own selfish interests. Every accident attributable to the use of intoxicating beverages affects all licensees.

"This appeal is directed to you not only as licensees, but also as good citizens and good businessmen. Give His Excellency your wholehearted co-operation in this safety campaign."

Mr. Costello said he was sending copies of this poster to enforcement agencies in other States, hoping the idea will take on and have nation-wide effect. Mr. Costello is Chairman of the National Conference of State Liquor Administrators.

Speeding Drivers Ignore Scenery On Merritt Road

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 4 (AP)—The recently opened 17-mile stretch of Merritt Parkway, between Norwalk and the New York State line, has been praised as a scenic route as well as an example of modern highway designing, but apparently some motorists are traveling over it much too fast to appreciate nature's beauties.

A report on file at State Police Headquarters showed today that motorcycle patrolmen have clocked some cars as high as 90 miles an hour and other motorists have escaped from police in automobiles which can do only a mere 85.

The 18-man patrol guarding the highway 24 hours a day in squads of six made 267 arrests and issued 208 warnings between June 29 and July 30, and investigated 16 accidents which injured six persons.

Though the parkway speed limit is 45 miles an hour the police say they don't trail drivers doing less than 50 and no arrests have been made except for speeds quite a bit in excess of that.

For Ballot Reform

© Harris & Ewing

James M. Landis

Heads drive for city manager and proportional representation in Cambridge.

City Manager For Cambridge Urged by Landis

(Continued from Page 1)

tion system each like-minded group in the community receives representation according to its voting strength. The present system is open to political manipulation and minority rather than majority rule is prevalent. Voters now stay away from the polls on election day because they feel their votes do not count.

"The second feature of Plan E calls for a properly trained city manager who is hired by the City Council, and who holds office as long as he gives good service. The city manager feature is based upon the simple idea that governing a city is a business. Modernization of city management is as obvious a need as the modernization of industrial plants. Already 466 municipalities of varying size have adopted the idea and their record amply demonstrates its validity."

In this connection, Dean Landis stressed the fact that the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, so generally held up as a model of good municipal government, has a form of government substantially the same as the new Massachusetts Plan E.

Support Promised

Although the Plan E campaign has just started in Cambridge, Dean Landis reported that it has already enlisted the suport of many prominent Cantabrigians.

Henry Wise, active on Federal Housing projects and affiliated with the labor unions of Cambridge is serving as Vice-Chairman under Dean Landis. Jeremiah F. Downey is Treasurer and is expected to bring the approval of industrial and business groups. Miss Mary Heard, Secretary, represents the Cambridge League of Women Voters which has pledged active support. Chandler W. Johnson, who drafted the original Plan E bill and sponsored it through the Legislature, will personally serve as executive director of the Plan E committee.

Other executive members include Charles Almy, Jr., James T. Barrett, Mrs. Alma M. Bevis, Dr. W. Alexander Cox, T. Richard Hurley, Herman C. Loeffler, Mrs. Louise M. Parker, Anthony O. Shallna, Eliot B. Spaulding, and Thomas F. Sullivan.

Plea to City Employees

City employees were particularly urged to support the Plan E campaign by Dean Landis. "I have confidence," he asserted, "that the public employees of Cambridge will welcome the opportunity to obtain trained nonpolitical leadership and those conditions of work that are the essence of a better civil service. Cincinnati has been changed from one of the worst governed cities to one of the best governed and neither tenure nor positions of the city employees were thereby endangered."

AFL Demands Deadlock End In Legislature

Worcester meeting calls for passage of the compromise $10,000,000 unemployment plan.

BULLETIN

The convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor became tense this afternoon as the Committee on Resolutions debated a resolution endorsing the Gubernatorial candidacy of Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

It was charged on the convention floor that a plan was underway for the committee to table the resolution thus saving the Governor from having the convention vote to refuse to endorse him.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 4—The Massachusetts Federation of Labor today unanimously adopted a resolution asking Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the State Legislature to end their long deadlock on unemployment relief by a compromise $10,000,000 plan.

The resolution, proposed by John P. Gatelee, President of the Federation, and Kenneth I. Taylor, its Secretary-Treasurer, went through without debate. It expressed "disgust" with the present deadlock and demanded "quick action" in behalf of the jobless.

The Federation came within a narrow margin of reversing its traditional stand against the Teachers' Oath Law. On a voice vote, a demand for the law's repeal was declared defeated, but a rising vote later carried the repeal resolution, 52-38.

Peace Action

By another resolution, the labor group took a strong stand in favor of President Roosevelt's proposal to "quarantine" aggressor nations. It not only condemned "fascist aggressor nations," but demanded "concerted peace action" with other democracies.

A plea for endorsement of the principle of a national referendum prior to a declaration of war was "tabled for two years" after it had been assailed as "the work of propagandists."

The Federation also went strongly on record in favor of the "policies of President Roosevelt and the New Deal, backing his political policy of defeating conservatives and electing liberals." This keeps the right wing of Massachusetts labor in partnership with the left-wing C. I. O. in support of the New Deal.

The compromise relief proposal by Mr. Gatelee and Mr. Taylor was read by Francis P. Fenton, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee which previously had endorsed it. It was adopted by the convention, meeting in the Hotel Bancroft, in perfunctory fashion.

State Highway Fund

The plan calls for appropriation of $5,000,000 from the State highway fund to cities and towns "to create new employment in local highways in addition to that already locally authorized for relief purposes."

This is similar to the proposal of the Republican leaders of the Legislature, who oppose Governor Hurley's plan for diversion of the highway tax money to the general fund to reduce the State tax. It differs from the Republican plan, however, in specifying that the money shall be used by local communities for "additional" highway work and not for activities already planned.

The second part of the Federation's compromise proposal is for a bond issue of "at least $5,000,000" for public works construction "on projects selected and supervised by the bi-partisan emergency public works commission."

This is similar to a portion of the Governor's proposal, which the Legislature has rejected, calling for a $10,000,000 bond issue, of which half

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Connecticut Hall of Fame Honors Four

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 4—Agricultural Connecticut honored its leaders and marked its progress in the recent Farm and Home Week at Connecticut State College at Storrs. "In recognition of their eminent service in the agricultural and rural life in the State of Connecticut," one woman and three men were elected to the Connecticut State College Hall of Fame. Those to receive this "honorary recognition" were

The Week in Connecticut

Mrs. Waldo G. Kellogg of Derby, C. Marsden Bacon, Sr. of Middletown, Frank Peet of Kent, and Howard C. Thrall, all of whom have made distinctive contributions to the advancement of agriculture in this State.

Lawrence M. Goodwin, a young man of 18, was pronounced the star state farmer of the Connecticut Branch of the Future Farmers of America. Mr. Goodwin tends 2,000 chickens, cultivates one-third of an acre of potatoes, one-fourth of an acre of corn and earned $1,000 from his farming last year. This year he expects his farming to yield an income of $2,300.

Square Dances Revived

Thirteen hundred enthusiasts testified to the popularity of the square dance as they chose their partners and swung to the merry old ballads on the Connecticut State College football field. A surprising number of young people turned out for this program, intended to aid in the revival of square dancing. Yet the ability of the orchestra to put a sparkle in the old tunes, the brilliant calling of the prompters, Roland Benson, Harold A. Gates, "Skit" Simpson, Jim Rhodes and Bud Smith, some of whom have called more than 2,000 dances, and the skill of the dancers, indicates that perhaps square dancing does not need revival.

Public Road Survey

A $300,000 state public road survey is being undertaken by the State Highway Department and the United States Bureau of Public Works. The survey will include an examination of the type of construction, detail and the design of every class of road, a study of traffic conditions throughout the State and the mapping of all the roads The cost is to be shared between the State and the Federal Government.

Although the State has a number of maps of its roads, this will be the first complete mapping of the State as a whole made in years. The survey will provide detailed, large-scale

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Thoughtful Autoist Gets Movie Tickets

It was a Sunday afternoon. The sun shone warmly, very warmly, while ducks played in the cool waters of Muddy River.

A reporter for The Christian Science Monitor, starting off to cover an assignment in another city, was carrying a suitcase in one hand and a portable typewriter in the other.

He swung along the broad, partly-shaded sidewalks of Park Drive, from his home, headed for Trinity Place Station of the Boston & Albany Railroad. From alongside came a cheery voice. "Where are you going, old fellow?" The reporter turned and beheld a small sedan (registration number 415,265), scarcely the latest model, whose driver had brought it up to the curb. Its door was opened in friendly fashion.

"Trinity Place," answered the scribe.

"Put that suitcase and typewriter in the back here, and climb in," said the driver, cordially. "It's too hot for you to be walking, and I'm going around that way."

The reporter complied with these friendly "instructions."

The driver, like many, had a story about himself to tell, but it didn't come out right away. He talked first about the Chautauqua Symphony concert he had been listening to, and the rainstorm he had driven through in Vermont the previous week.

It wasn't until the end of the ride, after the newsman expressed his appreciation, that the driver's story came forth.

Apology?

"I don't have much else to do, except help other people," said the driver half apologetically. "You see, my company retired me a year ago on pension under a compulsory retirement plan.

"I'm an accountant. I could have gone on with my work, but under the rules I had to stop. I'm grateful to be taken care of financially, and in the past year I've been taking trips in my car, visiting a lot of my old friends.

"Then, there are always people for whom I can do something. Last week, my neighbor was unable to mow his lawn, so I did it for him. He asked me how much I charged for the work, and when I said 'Three cents,' he hardly would believe that I did it just to help him."

Men of such neighborliness usually are found in small towns and country districts. The reporter was so amazed to find one in a big city that he forgot to ask the man his name. But he took his number.

And this driver will receive as a reward for his courteous act toward the reporter, two free tickets from The Christian Science Monitor for either Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters.

Any acts of etiquette on the part of automobile drivers toward fellow-drivers or pedestrians on highways in Greater Boston should be reported to the Courtesy Award Editor of the Monitor. The two best reports each day will be found in this "courtesy drivers column." The two polite drivers each will receive two free theater tickets to either the State or Orpheum daily.

Today's winners are William H. Wing, Main Street, Townsend (number 415,265); and John B. Lombardi, 630 Canterbury Street, Roslindale (number A21,002).

Truck Driver Waited

Regarding the driver of the car bearing the license number A21,002, the observer's report says:

"While driving near Mattapan Square on a road, part of which was under construction, a truck was approaching from the opposite direction. At one spot, the road was partly blocked by construction material, making it impossible for two cars to pass each other. The driver of the truck was near enough so he could have come ahead and forced our car to wait. Instead, he swerved his truck to one side of the road and mentioned for us to go through. He waited for us to pass before going on his way."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat cloudy and slightly cooler tonight, possibly with a local thundershower. Friday probably fair with but slight relief from the heat; moderate southwest to west winds.

Maine: Showers tonight. Friday fair, not much change in temperature.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Slightly cooler tonight. Friday fair.

Massachusetts: Local showers and slightly cooler in the northern portion tonight. Friday fair.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Local showers tonight. Friday partly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest wind shifting to west over north portion Friday. Weather partly overcast with local showers tonight and over extreme south portion Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	78	92	Minneapolis	62	86
Chicago	76	90	New Orleans	80	90
Denver	66	86	New York	76	92
Kansas City	78	98	Norfolk	78	92
Los Angeles	66	90	Philadelphia	78	94
Miami	80	86	St. Louis	80	98
			San Francisco	54	74
			Washington	78	88

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 4.
B—Maximum, Aug. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 7:03 p. m., height 9.2 feet.
Friday 7:38 a. m., height 7.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:31 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Rage of Paris," starring Danielle Darrieux. 3:48, 6:54, 9:55. Also "The Devil's Party," with Victor McLaglen. 2:09, 5:15, 8:12.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Errol Flynn in "The Adventures of Robin Hood." Also "Beloved Brat," With Bonita Granville. Daily 2:30 and 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Tropic Holiday," with Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Modern: 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Prison Farm," With Shirley Ross and Lloyd Nolan. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15. Modern: 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Cowboy from Brooklyn," with Dick Powell. Also "My Bill," featuring Kay Francis.

Tremont—
Spencer Tracy in "They Gave Him a Gun." Also Leslie Howard in "Stand-In." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"Letter of Introduction," with Andrea Leeds, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy and Adolphe Menjou. 11:07 a. m., 2:40, 6:13, 9:46. Also "We're Going to Be Rich," with Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 1:03, 4:36, 8:09.

Radio Programs—Page 11

Metropolitan—
Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett in "The Texans." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," with the Mauch Twins. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Sirand—
"Lady Behave," with Sally Eilers and Neil Hamilton. Also Dick Foran in "Devil's Saddle Legion."

Brookline Village Theater—
"The Shadow," with Charles Quigley. 2:08, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," featuring Frank McHugh, Ann Sheridan and John Litel. 4, 7:05, 10:10.

Boston—
"Blind Alibi," with Whitney Bourne. 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:30, 7:50, 10. Also "Border G-Men," featuring George O'Brien. 9:30, 11:48 a. m., 2:05, 4:24, 6:42, 9.

University—
Robert Taylor and Margaret Sullivan in "Three Comrades." 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Hold That Kiss," with Maureen O'Sullivan. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Uptown—
"The Rage of Paris," featuring Danielle Darrieux. 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:20. Also "White Banner," with Claude Rains, Kay Johnson and Jackie Cooper. 2:20, 5:30, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Always Goodbye," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. Also "The Devil's Party," featuring Victor McLaglen.

Fenway and Paramount—
Harold Lloyd in "Professor Beware." 1:55, 4:35, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Bulldog Drummond in Africa," with John Howard and Heather Angel. Fenway: 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:10, 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderwski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Kay Francis and Ian Hunter in "First Lady." Also "The Man Who Cried Wolf," with Lewis Stone. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Alice Faye and George Murphy in "You're a Sweetheart." Also "Penrod & His Twin Brother," featuring the Mauch twins.

South Station Theater—
"The Story of Dr. Carver," "How to Play Badminton," "Canadian Trout Fishing," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Rudolph Valentino—His Life Story," "The Cicada," "Unusual Occupations," and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Love Finds Andy Hardy," featuring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters, 12:30, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "Storm in a Teacup," with Vivient Leigh and Rex Harrison. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Tomorrow

Harvard University—
Motion picture, "Le Reve." Institute of Geographical Exploration. 3 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. 4, 6:45 and 9.

New Bee Third Baseman Away to Good Start—Winds Stump Race Week Sailors

Stripp Impressive in His Appearance at Third Base

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although they were still trailing Brooklyn by half a game in the race for fifth place, the Bees this morning were confident they had found a third baseman. Joe Stripp will do. Despite that double beating yesterday from the Pittsburgh Pirates, which cheated the locals of a chance to go ahead of the Dodgers, Manager Casey Stengel found solace in Stripp's debut.

"He'll make a big difference in our infield," said Casey. "You won't see any bad plays around third base. Joe knows all the tricks. And he'll give us more punch. He has always been a fair hitter."

Four Hits for Joe

Stripp won over the Hub fans yesterday by making four hits in eight times at bat. He made a double and single in the first game, and added two more one-basers in the second. In the field, Joe accepted six chances without an error.

Stengel's pitching went sour yesterday. But when the hurlers deliver, the Bees will look far more potent with Stripp on third base and Debs Garms in left field. Joe bolsters both the attack and defense. Garms gives the club more defensive security in the outfield and is still their leading hitter.

Jim Turner's slump bothers Stengel.

"I don't know what the matter is," said Casey. "Jim apparently has as much on the ball as he did last season, when he led the National League. But he isn't having any 'luck.' Nobody works harder than he does and I'm sure he'll snap out of it soon."

Turner Loses Again

Turner's defeat in the opener yesterday was his fifth straight, the longest losing streak of his two-year major career. Not only that, Jim has dropped eight of his most recent nine starts. He has delivered only two complete games in almost a month. Now in possession of eight victories, the most effective hurler in the league during 1937 is far behind his freshman pace. As Lou Fette has won only seven, the "twins" are a long distance from their '37 record of 40 wins and 21 loses.

However, it is unfair to criticize Turner and Fette, in view of the many injuries that have handicapped the Bees since the beginning of the season. Had Stengel kept a regular team on the field from opening day, Jim and Lou would be well up among the leaders. They both have what it takes. The "breaks" have been against them.

The Pirates this morning held a nine-to-six edge in the Bee series. Today marks the Buccaneers' final appearance here until Sept. 16, a Friday, when the schedule calls for a double-header. Wonder if the Pitt boys will be holding the reins at that late date?

♪ ♪ ♪

No big league baseball in Boston tomorrow. The Chicago Cubs, with the popular Gabby Hartnett giving the orders, come here on Saturday for the start of a three-game series. Tomorrow's game was moved back to make a twin bill on Sunday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sunday, incidentally, will be Hartnett Day. Gabby's many friends around New England plan to make this a red letter day in his colorful catching and managerial careers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Following today's encounter in Cleveland, the Red Sox move to Detroit for the final series in this western invasion. The Sox spend next week touring Philadelphia and Washington.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston waits anxiously for news of Lefty Grove's attempted comeback today in the camp of the Indians. The southpaw ace was inactive for three weeks.

Darrah and Donato In Mountain Race

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Aug. 4 (AP)—One of the nation's most trying sporting events, the eight-mile road run to the summit of Mount Washington, 6,288 feet high, will be held on Saturday, Aug. 13, for the third time, with the two previous winners entered.

An unusually strong field is headed by Francis Darrah, of Manchester, N. H., who won the inaugural race in 1936 in 1hr., 15m., 35s., and Paul Donato, of Boston, who won last year in 1:16:24 4-5.

Darrah and Donato finished one-two in the race up Pikes Peak, in Colorado, on July 4, and will be among the favorites. New England A. A. U. officials will start the field off at 1 p. m. at Pinkham Notch.

Record Price Paid For Soccer Player

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Bryn Jones, Welsh international inside forward of Wolverhampton Wanderers, today was sold to Arsenal for a world record price for a soccer player. Arsenal, a London club, paid £13,000 ($65,000). The previous record was £10,890 ($54,450), paid by Arsenal to Bolton Wanderers in 1928 for David Jack.

'Outsider' Facing Severe Competition

Don McNeill of Oklahoma City

Unseeded because of a recent enforced layoff he has come back to win a place in the Meadow Club's quarter-final round with seven seeded players, headed by Bobby Riggs.

The Standings

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	58	31	.652
Cleveland	55	32	.632
Boston	52	37	.584
Washington	48	48	.500
Detroit	47	48	.495
Chicago	36	47	.433
Philadelphia	32	54	.372
St. Louis	29	60	.326

Results Aug. 3

St. Louis 5, Washington 3.
New York 10, Detroit 7. (11 innings)
Philadelphia 14, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 13, Chicago 5.
Boston 4, Cleveland 3.
Cleveland 8, Boston 6.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	59	33	.641
New York	55	40	.579
Chicago	52	42	.553
Cincinnati	52	42	.553
Brooklyn	44	50	.468
Boston	42	49	.462
St. Louis	39	54	.419
Philadelphia	29	62	.319

Results Aug. 3

Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 3 (10 innings).
St. Louis 3, Brooklyn 2.
New York 8, Chicago 3.
Pittsburgh 9, Boston 4.
Pittsburgh 5, Boston 3.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

More than a little credit for Pittsburgh's rise in the National League standing belongs with Lee Handley, the youngster from Peoria. From a less than ordinary second baseman last season, "Jeep" has developed into a fine third sacker, and at his new post has injected spark and hustle in the Pirates.

The Cincinnati Reds once owned Handley, but in November, 1936, he was declared a free agent by Judge K. M. Landis. During the minor league meetings that Winter, Lee visited the various major league managers. Pie Traynor offered him $20,000 to sign a Pittsburgh contract and the boy accepted.

Raised Comment

There was considerable comment, in Pittsburgh and elsewhere, concerning the generous cash settlement engineered by Traynor. At the time, few suspected that the diminutive infielder would earn the $20,000. In the first place, they said, he is too small.

But Traynor, apparently, knew what he was doing. Pie saw potential greatness in the Cincinnati rookie. Today Handley is the talk of the league; one of the most valuable men in the business. He would have been cheap at four times the price.

Handley plays a wide-awake third base. He gets a jump on all balls hit down his alley. Line drives or slow rollers are all the same to Lee. He moves quickly and expertly to either his left or right.

Perhaps more important to the Pirates, however, is the endless line of chatter Handley carries on during the game. With such quiet fellows as Gus Suhr at first base and Arky Vaughan at shortstop, it is part of Lee's job to make plenty of noise behind the pitchers.

Handley was in there yesterday lending his usual support as the Pirates won a double-header from the Boston Bees and widened their lead in the pennant race to 5½ games over the Giants. The pace setters made 18 hits in the opener, with Jeep contributing three.

The Giants hit four home runs yesterday — Ott, Bartell, Mancuso and Seeds — and took the second game of their series with the Cubs. But as the Buccaneers won two, the titleholders lost one half game in the standing.

The Reds went into a tie with the Cubs for third place by taking a 10-inning decision from the Phillies. After the Phils had rallied to tie the score in the last of the ninth, the Reds went out and pushed over three markers in the first of the tenth.

Gutteridge Fastest

In a night game at Brooklyn, the Cardinals defeated the Dodgers in 10 innings. A crowd of more than 36,000 paid. In a series of races, Don Gutteridge of the Cardinals won a $200 prize for out-sprinting Brooklyn's Ernie Koy, Philadelphia's Hershel Martin and Chicago's Phil Cavarretta at 80 yards. A race between Gutteridge and Washington's Case would be interesting. Case is probably the American League champion.

The Yankees gained half a game in the American flag race yesterday by taking the Tigers in 11 innings. The world champs scored three times in the final inning. They pounded three of Mickey Cochrane's hurlers for 17 hits, including home runs by Ruffing and Gordon.

The Indians dropped further behind the leading Yanks when they split a double-header with the Red Sox. It was Earl Averill Day in Cleveland. The Athletics piled up 34 hits in winning a pair from the White Sox. The scores were 14 to 2 and 13 to 5 in favor of Connie Mack's boys. Buck Newsom pitched the Browns to victory over the Senators.

Wide World

Lee Handley

Short Putts

Sixty-one father and son combinations tackled Winchester's interesting course yesterday, but failed to better the first day 76 of the Monahan team, Judge J. W. and J. W., Jr., made yesterday. Thomas J. Leonard, senior and junior, from Nashau, N. H., came closest to the winners with a 77.

♪ ♪ ♪

Drs. Ralph and Frank Bicknell, Tedesco pair, took the low net honors with 89—64. These two won the same honor in the tournament 10 years ago. The prize for the best showing of a father with two sons went to the Wilcoxes. The father had a reduced 69 with James and a 68 with Walter.

♪ ♪ ♪

The 10th annual Essex county women's invitation fourball tournament reached the semifinal at Manchester-by-the-Sea yesterday. One of the semifinalist teams was the co-medalists, Betty Murphy and Kay Slevin of Salem, who eliminated Mrs. F. H. Tarr, Jr., and Mrs. D. M. Belcher, 3 and 2.

Scores Bull's Eye On Wrong Target

TORONTO, Aug. 4 (CP)—Miss C. H. Rottenburgh, one of four women competitors in the nearly 300 entrants to the Ontario Rifle Association meet here, lamented the fact yesterday that she "traveled all the way from England to shoot a bull's-eye on the wrong target."

The accidental bull's-eye occurred in the competition at the 600-yard range when a hasty shot scored a perfect hit on her neighbor's target. Miss Rottenburgh called it "an odd thing how an accident like that will happen just when you're getting good scores."

Somerville Golf Trophy

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 4 (CP)—The fifth Canadian intermediate golf championship for the Sandy Somerville Trophy will be held at the London Hunt and Country Club Aug. 12, it was announced yesterday. The competition is open to players from 16 to 21 years of age, members of recognized golf clubs.

Ducky Pond Out Front

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (AP)—Yale's Raymond (Ducky) Pond vaulted into first place in the national poll to select a coach for the college all-stars. Pond's 2,808,649 points gave him an edge of more than 60,000 over Elmer Layden of Notre Dame for the job of leading the collegiates against the professional champion Washington Redskins here Aug. 31. Trailing Layden and his 2,747,694 points was Harry Kipke, former Michigan coach, with 2,724,639 and Indiana's "Bo" McMillin with 2,682,801.

Meadow Singles Under Way Today In Quarterfinal

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—After a day's dalliance in the doubles division the seven favorites and one outsider who comprise the singles quarterfinal round of the 48th annual Meadow Club's invitation grass court tournament go into action today.

Don McNeill of Oklahoma City is the outsider and he is in severe company. Bobby Riggs, the stalwart Chicagoan, heads the seven seeded players who make up the remainder of the round.

Riggs, seeded first, tops Joe Hunt, ranked No. 5 nationally; Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta; Frank Kovacs, the lanky Oakland, Calif., boy; Hal Surface of Kansas City, Mo.; Sidney B. Wood of New York and Charles Hare of England, the lone foreigner.

Yesterday's doubles, which sent the teams into the quarter-final round, brought plenty of fast play and two upsets. The newly-formed team of George Toley and Gardner Mulloy ousted the second-seeded Murphy twins, Bill and Chester, of Chicago, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2, in a fast second-round encounter. The second form reversal occurred when Martyn Buxby and Charles Harris, like the Toley-Mulloy duo from Miami, Fla., defeated J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., and the veteran Gregory Mangin of New York, 9—7, 6—2.

Though these two seeded teams fell, two other seeded teams came through with little difficulty. Wood and Hunt dropped only one set in two matches and Riggs and Grant won in straight sets. Other victors were Bobby Harman and Kovacs, who beat the strong western team of Mort Ballagh and Verne Hughes of Los Angeles; Frank Guernsey, Jr., of Orlando, Fla., and Russell Bobbitt, of Atlanta; McNeill and Surface, and Ernie Sutter of New Orleans and Gilbert Hunt of Washington, D. C.

Bretton Woods To Harbor N. E. Aquatic Stars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 4—New England's kings and queens of swimming will go on a record-breaking spree in this fashionable resort's new Mount Washington pool, tomorrow and Saturday. Inaugurating the Bretton Woods invitation swimming carnival, an array of more than a score of Massachusetts and Rhode Island stars will provide the fastest aquatic competition ever staged in the White Mountains.

The queen of New England mermaids, Doris Brennan, who holds a long string of titles and records; Matthew Anthony and Edna Soltysiak, Witold Babula, George Gibbons, Beryl Coburn and Dorothy Bliss comprise the eight representatives of the formidable Olneyville, R. I., Boys' Club and Auxiliary.

The Boston Swimming Association will send a powerful delegation including Allan Harmon, Robert Manson, Charles Kyle, Francis Degan, Edith Ledwell, Frances Ivas, Patricia Grojean, Eileen McCarthy and Mary Sadowski. Betty Thompson and Bertha Cooper of the Women's Swimming Association of Brookline also are entered.

Worcester will be represented by Thomas McGrath and Robert Donnelly, of the Worcester Boys' Club, Dorothy Leonard and Barbara Hildreth of the Women's Swimming Association of Worcester.

The majority of New England swimming crowns are held by the group of stars which have been rounded up by Ben Levias, vice-president of the Boston Swimming Association, and Joseph Watmough, director of the Olneyville organization, who are handling the meet, together with Frank Weston of Bretton Woods.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Walter Johnson resigned as Cleveland Indians' manager and Steve O'Neill named to pilot team rest of season.

Quincy Host to Yachtsmen Today as Racing Nears End

By Wendell Adams Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 4—The Quincy Bay Race Week fleet began moving en masse early this morning from the Wollaston Yacht Club, scene of the activities yesterday, to the Quincy Yacht Club off Houghes Neck, where the last day of Quincy's first race week takes place.

Fluky winds were the topic of discussion today after yesterday's farce conditions. In fact, except for Monday's stiff southwester, this first annual race week has been featured by lack of consistent breezes.

However, as these Boston Bay sailors and outside guests prepare to shove off for Marblehead, port of next week's premier yacht racing festivities, they jot down valuable notes in their experience log.

Sunday was light, yet the wind was fairly regular. Tuesday was light, the wind irregular. Yesterday was light, the wind everywhere.

Yesterday's breezes were boxing the compass like the dizzy whirl of a top. The wind spun from the east, almost leaving leading boats flat, when the south west breeze brought "the fishing fleet" back into contending positions.

However, the few who "played it right" kept a slight lead, and there was some justice.

Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona, Harty Colburn sailing Ed Bicknell's Otoe and John Murphy's Papoose in the Indian Class smiled when justice favored them. With Papoose leading, Otoe second and Wiwona stern of these two, the three boats had worked out a terrific lead over the rest of the fleet, becalmed in Blacks Creek.

Figuring tide plus the wind slants, these three barely eased by the fleet through Hull Gut, after the fleet had run down with a following wind to catch up with the leaders. The first three changed positions, Jimmy Bonney catching Colburn on the close-haul fetch for the finish line.

Tiller Talk: The wind boxed the compass in a similar manner for the other classes . . . William Rice found the winner's canon to his satisfaction, as Mayor Thomas S. Burgn's Adams Class favorite pulled in a bad last.

Eddie Arion pulled another surprise by taking the Massachusetts Bay 15-footers into camp . . . Vin Gookin made it three straight in the Hull One Designs, while Charlie Sterling skippered his father's Badger 7 to its second straight.

Jim Fleming once again came to the front in the Snipes, scoring his second victory of Race Week . . . His first came when two score Snipes started Sunday, and yesterday 33 of the popular craft were present . . . Lee Van Gemert skippered Duster to second place.

The visiting Leo Fitzpatrick, member of Scituate's junior crew this year, was first in the Winabouts, Burns Curry, yesterday's winner, second.

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Eben Ellison's Shadow scored its second Pilgrim win of Duxbury's mid-summer series yesterday . . . A new victor appeared in the A Division Ducks when Alvah Pierce won with Panaro . . . Warren Wilkinson, member of Duxbury's South Shore crew this season, won in Division B Ducks.

Three Localities Continue in Net Tourney at N. Y.

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—Most of America's top-flight feminine tennis stars returned to action in the singles today as the quarter-final round of the Maidstone Club's invitation tennis tournament got under way.

Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., ranked third nationally and top-seeded in this tournament, was the favorite. Just behind her was Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Brookline, Mass., second-seeded, with the surprising Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco granted an outside chance of upsetting pre-tourney predictions.

Others in the quarter-final round are Barbara Winslow of Hollywood, Calif.; Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson of Boston, Dorothy Workman of Los Angeles; Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn.; and Katharine Winthrop of Manchester, Mass.

Yesterday's doubles play, which gave the singles players a rest from the hot sun, saw four teams play through two rounds and reach the semi-final.

Mrs. Dorothy Andrus of New York and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France, the top-seeded pair, trimmed Florence LeBoutillier of Old Westbury, N. Y., and Anne Page of Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—4, in their quarterfinal.

Following the favorites into the semifinals were Mrs. Johnson and Miss Winthrop, Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Wolfenden, and Miss Bundy and Miss Workman.

The first pair, a surprise entry, whipped the Southampton duo of Mrs. John Lawrence and Cathleen Fox, 6—2, 6—3, in the quarter-finals. Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Wolfenden downed Theodosia Smith of Los Angeles and Patricia Cumming of Westfield, N. J., 6—2, 6—4, to reach the semifinals, and Miss Bundy and Miss Workman were forced to play an extra set in eliminating Margaret Osborne, of San Francisco, and Jane Stanton, of Los Angeles, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Davis Cup Captain Enthusiastic; Budge Pleased With New Trophy

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Walter Pate, captain of the United States Davis Cup team, can't feel even a little bit of alarm about the challenge round to be played just a month from now at the Germantown Cricket Club near Philadelphia.

Pate figures the opponent likely will be Australia, and predicts the final count will be United States 4, Australia 1. Also, he is certain that Gene Mako will continue to partner the peerless Don Budge in the doubles, and that Bobby Riggs will be America's second singles player unless something drastic happens to the young Chicagoan between now and Aug. 24, when the team will be selected.

The team captain, who ordinarily is very sparing in his predictions was feeling expansive at yesterday's luncheon at which his particular pride and joy, Budge, was presented the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy as the outstanding amateur athlete of 1937.

"Figure it out for yourself," he suggested. "You know that Budge will win two singles matches against Australia or anybody else. If we can't win one more match out of the five we ought to be shot. Personally, I think Budge and Mako will win the doubles and that Riggs will win at least one of his two singles—that is, if Riggs plays."

Why, he was asked, did he make the reservation about Riggs? Hadn't he made up his mind?

"Sure, if I were naming the team today it would be Riggs, but of course something might happen to change my mind in the next three weeks.

"What amuses me, though, is all this talk about getting a new doubles partner for Budge. People don't realize that it was Mako who won the cup for us last year at Wimbledon. Why, Gene was the hero of the deciding doubles match against Germany.

"When people ask me why I don't replace Gene I always ask them who they would like in his place. Usually they suggest Riggs, and he simply isn't a doubles player. No, we'll string along with Mako until they show me somebody better, or even as good."

Budge, beaming like a new moon as he walked around with the Sullivan statuary in his arms, revealed that he had attempted to visit Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm while he was in Germany recently, but was denied permission. His great adversary of the last two years, now serving a prison term, is permitted to see only members of his family, and then at stated intervals.

"They told me there was a good chance that he would be released by Christmas," said Don.

Printers' Golf

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4 (AP)—Eddie Rack, a McKeesport, Pa., apprentice, held a lead of eight strokes last night over rivals in the championship fight of the Union Printers International golf tournament as it passed the three-quarters mark.

Rack ripped off a three-over-par 5 yesterday, his best round of the tournament, to add to his previous 157 for a 54-hole total of 232.

Rack's nearest competitor for the Walter Hagen Championship Cup for typographers is C. E. Schell of Reading, Pa., who has 158-82—240.

Joe Balestri, Washington, D. C., bookbinder, wound up the day with a net of 235 to lead in the running for the Allied Trades Trophy which he won last year.

A's Purchase Shortstop

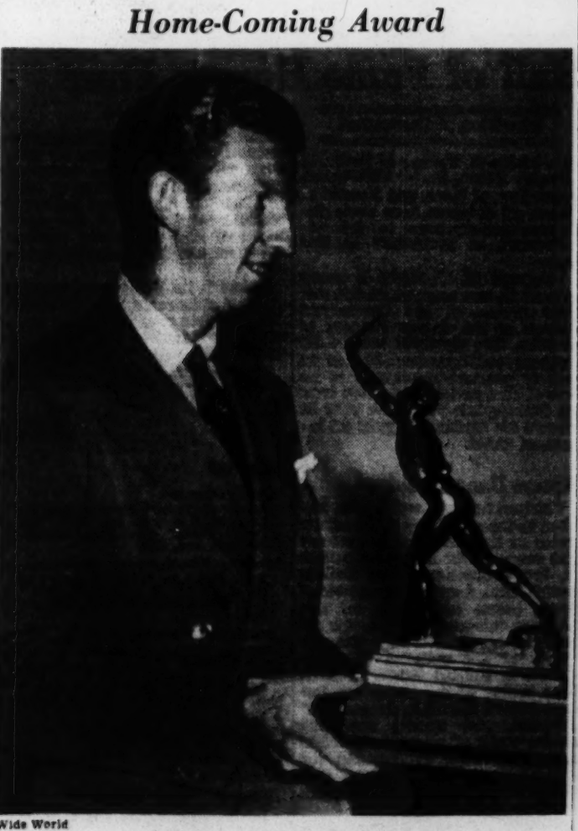
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4 (AP)—Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, announced today the purchase of William B. Lillard, young shortstop of the San Francisco club of the Pacific Coast League. The purchase price was not disclosed.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Helen Wills Moody forced to withdraw from Wightman Cup tennis singles because of back strain but U. S. team won three straight matches from Great Britain.

Home-Coming Award



Wide World

Budge Receives Sullivan Trophy

Tennis Don, who holds all the major championships of the world, was given the famous Statuette for being the United States' outstanding athlete. Competitions in Australia and Europe prevented the Californian from accepting the trophy last winter

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Our famous fried live raw meat sweet as a nut

AFL Demands Deadlock End In Legislature

(Continued from Page 9)

would be for construction by the State Department of Public Works and the remaining half would be for distribution to the cities and towns in place of the money which the Republicans would take from the highway fund for this purpose.

Bi-Partisan Board

It differs, however, in that it would turn the $5,000,000 of bond proceeds over to a bi-partisan board, instead of to a state department coming under Governor Hurley's supervision.

Mr. Gatelee's action in endorsing this compromise is regarded by many of the delegates as an abandonment of the Hurley proposal, which had been drafted in consultation with the Federation head and which the Governor had told the convention on Tuesday was actually Mr. Gatelee's plan.

It was introduced at the next session after the Federation head had been overruled by the convention in his refusal to permit former Gov. James M. Curley to address the body, and after Mr. Curley had received an ovation that some delegates thought exceeded that given to his political opponent Governor Hurley.

Late yesterday, however, the delegates adopted by rising vote a resolution of confidence in Mr. Gatelee and his efforts during the past week to obtain an appropriation for unemployment relief at Beacon Hill.

Avoids Taking Sides

The compromise resolution adopted today, carefully avoids taking sides with either the Governor or the Republican-controlled Legislature, and avoids also any words that might be construed as endorsement of Mr. Hurley's candidacy for re-election.

Late today a resolution of the latter type is expected to be considered by the delegates, however, this resolution, introduced last Monday, would endorse the labor appointments of Governor Hurley as superior to those of "any previous governor"—an obvious comparison with former Governor Curley.

Much debate is expected on this resolution, since it would virtually commit the Federation to support Mr. Hurley's candidacy against that of Mr. Curley. The Resolutions Committee is not expected to support this stand, however.

The Federation this morning adopted a resolution, submitted by 42 building trades delegates, declaring that the WPA is "in competition with normal building industry" and is "retarding" activity in that industry. It urged that the WPA hereafter restrict allocations for building work to a maximum of $10,000.

Unanimous re-election of Mr. Taylor as Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent of the Federation was assured late yesterday when his nomination for the office was made unanimous by a rising vote.

A two-way contest for the presidency to succeed Mr. Gatelee, who is not a candidate, developed from the nominations of two Boston men, Nicholas P. Morrissey, Business Agent of the Truck Drivers and Anthony J. De Andrade, International Representative of the Printing Pressmen.

Elimination of two well-known labor figures from the Executive Council of the Federation resulted from nominations for Vice-President. These are Mathew P. Maney and Francis M. Curran, who were not renominated. Mr. Curran is labor's representative on the State Labor Relations Commission, which was censured yesterday by action of the convention.

Governor Grateful

Gov. Charles F. Hurley expressed "gratitude" today that the State Federation of Labor's so-called compromise plan on unemployment relief is in line with his views.

Although prominent Republicans were not available for comment on the plan at the State House today, spokesmen said that they did not regard the plan as any sort of a compromise.

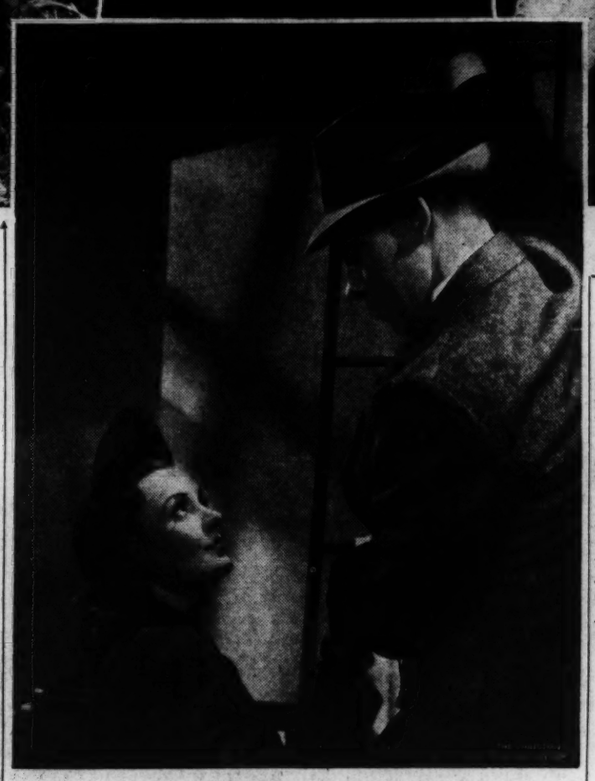
They pointed out that the proposal calls for a bond issue of $5,000,000 to be carried on by an emergency Public Works Commission, but that despite this feature the Republican-controlled Legislature is determined that no further bond issue shall be passed in Governor Hurley's administration.

New Kansas Oil Wells

Four hundred and eighty-nine new Kansas oil wells were completed in the first half of 1938 with potential production totaling 621,333 barrels a day.

Principal Performers in Current and Future Film Doings on Boston Screens

Harold Lloyd and Phyllis Welch
In "Professor Beware," at the Paramount and Fenway



Robert Taylor and Lionel Stander
(Top center) in "The Crowd Roars," coming soon to the State and Orpheum

Andrea Leeds and George Murphy
In "Letter of Introduction," at the Keith Memorial

Joan Bennett and Robert Cummings
In "The Texans," at the Metropolitan

Three New Movie Bills Shown; 'Andy Hardy' Picture Held Over

Movies of Moment

Gracie Fields comes to America in "We're Going to Be Rich," English film which opens today at the Keith Memorial. This is perhaps the major item of a week's film budget which brings three new bills, with two holdovers. "Love Finds Andy Hardy" remains another week at the State and Orpheum, along with "Storm in a Teacup," and at the Fine Arts "Moonlight Sonata" continues in its eleventh week.

Gracie Fields is known as the world's highest paid comédienne and England's most popular musical comedy star. It is not always that English and American audiences see eye to eye in the matter of what is funny, but in the case of Gracie Fields advance reviews indicate that her appeal has not undergone a sea change. The American commentators are enthusiastic.

In "We're Going to Be Rich," Miss Fields plays a vaudeville actress married to a ne'er-do-well. A dance hall proprietor tries to win her from him, but she decided to stick. The action opens in Australia and shifts to South Africa in the boom period of the early eighties. The picture itself (made in England) is nothing remarkable, if we may credit Variety's Hollywood correspondent, but the acting of Victor McLaglen and Brian Donlevy, as well as that of Miss Fields, wins favor.

The Keith Memorial, however, gives precedence in its billing to the other feature of the bill, "Letter of Introduction," which boasts of a cast including Adolphe Menjou, Andrea Leeds, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, and George Morphy. Mr. Bergen and Charlie appear for the first time in a stellar capacity. Mr. Menjou portrays a veteran actor apprehensive of decline.

Incidentally, "Letter of Introduction" is the first item of Greater Movie Season at the Keith Memorial, during which fall attractions will be shown fully one month earlier than usual.

Immediately following the current bill comes Sonja Henie in "My Lucky Star," with Richard Greene, Joan Davis, and Cesare Romero; Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in their new musical production, "Carefree," with the entire musical score written by Irving Berlin; the Marx Bros. in "Room Service," based on the stage success; Don Ameche co-starred with Arleen Whalen in "Gateway"; Deanna Durbin in "That Certain Age," with Jackie Cooper, and Shirley Temple in her newest film, "Just Around the Corner," with a supporting cast that includes Charles Farrell, Armanda Duff, Joan Davis, Bert Lahr, and Bill Robinson.

'The Texans' and 'Penrod'

The Metropolitan's new double bill consists of "The Texans," another historical item, and "Penrod's Double Trouble," third of Warner's series based on Booth Tarkington's hero.

Paramount describe "The Texans" as an epic drama of the Reconstruction period. Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett are the stars. The support includes Walter Brennan, May Robson, Robert Cummings, Robert Barrat, Harvey Stephens, Francis Ford and Raymond Hatton.

The story is based on Emerson Hough's novel. Miss Bennett represents a Southern belle who won't admit the war is over, Mr. Scott a returned soldier who favors a policy of reconciliation. The opportunity to use cattle stampedes, fires, Indian fights, and cavalry rescues is not neglected. But through it all, according to the previews, Miss Bennett maintains unimpaired her permanent wave and her magnificent wardrobe.

Welford Beaton in the Hollywood Spectator sharply criticizes the film on the ground of cruelty. "The story," he says, "is one of driving a herd of ten thousand beef cattle from the Mexican boundary to Kansas just after the close of the Civil War. When beef cattle are driven to market, care always is exercised to keep the pace slow in order that the cattle will be as heavy as possible when they reach their destination. Every time we see the cattle in the picture—a few hundred, not ten thousand—they are in headlong flight. One sequence shows them terrified by a grass fire, the poor creatures rushing madly to escape the flames. There is a scene in which one of them is thrown violently to the ground in front of the camera. All that, thy brothers, is presented for your entertainment!"

Billy and Bobby Mauch are starred in "Penrod's Double Trouble," according to the publicity, as "the leading characters in a novel story that combines the nostalgic humor of Tarkington's famous stories with the up-to-date adventures of two modern American boys, and takes full advantage of their likeness." Lewis Seiler directed from a screen play by Crane Wilbur.

Harold Lloyd in New Film

Continuing their policy of offering first-run pictures the Paramount and Fenway theaters are showing, beginning today, Harold Lloyd's new film, "Professor Beware," and "Bulldog Drummond in Africa."

In this latest opus Mr. Lloyd portrays an Egyptologist who patterns his life, and his love, after a young couple born when Egypt was young. Phyllis Welch is his new leading woman. Our Egyptologist loses his job after becoming involved with an aspiring young actress, and then sets out on a cross-country jaunt to catch a boat that will carry him to Egypt and an archaeological job. His traveling experiences are said to be uproariously funny, and the surprise ending, when Lloyd leads a mob on an assault on a yacht, is rated as tops in Lloydian comedy. He is aided and abetted by Lionel Stander, Raymond Walburn, William Frawley and Sterling Holloway.

"Bulldog Drummond in Africa," the co-feature, presents the latest adventure in the life of fiction's famous detective, against the background of jungle land. John Howard, Heather Angel, H. B. Warner and Reginald Denny top the cast.

What's Going On in the Arts

Doll and Richards

A variety of prints and pictures have been hung at the gallery of Doll and Richards on Newbury Street, to be shown throughout August. The accustomed list of artists favored by this gallery is to be seen.

In the water color gallery there are several pleasing examples. Included is a good decorative depiction of "Spruce and Pine" by Ogden M. Pleissner. There is a realistic "Breaking Wave" by Stanley Woodward. A beautiful interior not too meticulously painted is "Withdrawing Room," by Elna Derbyshire. From the hand of Eliot O'Hara is "Mesa in Winter," executed in accordance with a marked conventionalized decorative scheme which he has been employing of late. Other water colors are by Mary Lincoln Orr, Dwight Shepler, Dodge Macknight, and Susan Ricker Knox.

In the larger gallery are hung oils. Admirers of Edmund C Tarbell have an opportunity to see his portraiture in its fullest form and at its best in 'Mary and the Venus." There are pictures by Marian P. Sloane, Charles Curtis Allen, H. Dudley Murphy, Aldro T. Hibbard, and John F. Enser.

Several sculptures are to be seen including some bronzes of Frederick Macmonnies and Catherine W. Lane. There is a splendid bronze head by a New York sculptor, Antonio Salemme.

Shown also are decorative flower pictures by Harold Lindergreen, and finally a series of etchings of sail boats by Yngve Edward Soderberg.

D. A.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 198 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Waterbury—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., second and fourth Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

Greenfield—Week Aug. 29 to Sept. 3, WHAI, 1210kc.

Springfield—Week Aug. 29 to Sept. 3, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1210kc.

Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, Aug. 20, 1:15 p. m. Friday, Sept. 16, 8:15 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Fridays, 2 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, Aug. 21, 9:30 a. m. E. S. T., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave) 6.07mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Fridays, 7 p. m., HP5K, 6.00mc.

Panama City—First Tuesdays, 7:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

*Daylight saving time.

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

maps and will indicate the position of residences, churches, schools, state recreational areas and the like.

* * *

Teacher Colleges

In his report as Secretary of the State Board of Education, Dr. Ernest W. Butterfield emphasized that unless the State is willing to appropriate sufficient funds for the operation of its teachers colleges, their standards are bound to fall.

At the last session of the General Assembly three state normal schools were changed to teachers colleges, so that the State now has four teachers colleges altogether. Although the General Assembly did appropriate more than $12,000 for each of the three colleges, this was hardly enough, and the recent 10 per cent cut in the recurring expenses of State departments ordered by the Governor has caused a reduction in the staffs of the teachers colleges. Once the standards of the State teachers colleges begin to fall, Dr. Butterfield indicated, the Connecticut towns will have to look outside the State for their teachers.

* * *

Symphony Orchestra

Hartford music lovers, who have taken considerable pride in the fact that Hartford was the only city in Connecticut to have a symphony orchestra, and who were pleased with the work of the orchestra last season, did not breathe easily for a day or so, for they thought they were going to lose the orchestra which their funds were helping to support. For the Hartford Symphony Society decided to withdraw its support from the WPA orchestra. What has actually happened, however, is that the Symphony Society will no longer have any connection with the WPA, but will still support an orchestra. The action was taken because it was believed that the society would receive better support from the public if freed of any connection with a government bureau.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Aug. 5

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Many Tourists Sail for Europe

"Post season" tourists sailed out of Boston this noon aboard the Anchor Line's California, en route to Cobh, Dublin and Glasgow, hoping to escape the sultry heat of Boston, and providing evidence of the increasing use of the seasonal lower fares after the peak travel season ends.

More than 150 passengers trudged up the gangplank at East Boston while streams of longshoremen carried hand baggage aboard, and swung trunks and heavy baggage over the ship's side by slingloads.

On the passenger lists was Miss V. Anne King of South Lynnfield, Mass., who holds a travelling fellowship from Boston University, and who plans an extensive tour of Europe, accompanied by Miss Eleanor Wall of Providence.

Also sailing was Mrs. Minnie Healy Rioch, of Brookline, en route to Bombay, to take up missionary work and perform transcription of Braille for a school in Ranchi. Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Ayer of Bangor, Maine, and Thomas Hamilton, of Boston, Past Commander of the British Naval and Military Veterans Association and Past Grand Chief of the Order of Scottish Clans, were also passengers.

Tonight's Radio Specials

8:00 WNAC—Rudy Vallee's Hour: Ruth Glascott, comedienne; Sheila Barrett, mimic; Paul Lukas and Ray Johnson in "Test Flight," sketch; Swor and Lubin, comedy team.

WBZ—Opening of fifth Berkshire Symphonic Festival with Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; Cecelia Society Chorus, Arthur Fiedler, conductor; Jeannette Vreeland Paul Althouse, Anna Kaskas, soloists; Olin Downes, music critic, commentator; speakers; program: Bach: Chorale from the Cantata Ein Feste Burg ist unser Gott, No. 80; Bach: First Chorus from the Cantata "Ein Feste Burg ist unser Gott"; Handel: Concerto Grosso in D minor, Op. 6. No. 10; Beethoven: Symphony No. 9 (Choral) in D Minor, with final chorus on Schiller's Ode to Joy, Op. 125.

9:00 WNAC—Promenade Symphony Orchestra of Toronto, Dr. Frank Simon, conductor; Alberto Guerrero, pianist.

10:00 WNAC—"Music Hall," with Bob Burns, comedian; Joseph Bentonelli, tenor; Walter Huston, actor; Ogden Nash, poet; Joan and Mary Brodel, songs; Foursome, male quartet; John Scott Trotter's Orchestra.

10:30 WEEI—"Americans at Work": interviews with dynamiters working in New York's Sixth Avenue subway.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"; news	"Men of Harmony"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	Don Winslow; sketch	Nature Study program	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	"The Singing Lady"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 News; music	Elvira Rios; songs	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Troubadour"	Dance Revue	Sport comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Waltz Time"	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas, news	Adrian O'Brien	Sport reports	"Dusty Rider"
7:00 Baritone recital	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Political talk	"Headlines"
7:30 Del Casino, songs	Jacques Renard's Orch	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Jacques Renard's Orch	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Charles Perry's Orch
8:00 Political talk	"Stepping Ahead With America"; speakers	Vallee Hour: Sheila Barrett; Paul Lukas; Lewis, Swor and Lubin, comedians	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Political talk	Berkshire Symphonic		"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Legion speaker
8:30 Network talk	Festival: Boston Sym-		"The Green Hornet";	Jerry Lee; orchestra
8:45 Musical program			dramatization	Commentator
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	phony Orchestra, Serge	Toronto Promenade	Billie Losser's Orchestra	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour	Koussevitzky, conduc-	Symphony Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orch	N. Y. A. Chorus
9:30 Major Bowes' Hour	tor; Cecilia Society	Toronto Promenade	Guy Lombardo's Orch	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45 Major Bowes' Hour	Chorus; soloists; Olin	Symphony Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00 "Essays in Music";	Downes, comment;	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	"Press Time"; news-	Dance program
10:15 concert orchestra	speakers	Joan and Mary Brodel;	paper game; music	Dance program
10:30 "Americans at	Roy Shield's Orch	Walter Huston; Ogden	Concert Revue: soloists;	Ivan Frank's Orch
10:45 Work"; interviews	Roy Shield's Orch	Nash; orchestra	chorus; Henry Weber's	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Sport Comment	News Service	Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Dance music
11:30 Count Basie's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch	Shep Field's Orch	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Count Basie's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch	Shep Field's Orch	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Talk; Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Almanac; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Shopping Service	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Network talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: popu-	"Variations"	Merry-Go-Round	"Morning Capers"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	lar variety; orchestra	"Variations"	Merry-Go-Round	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Home Forum	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker; music
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Swing Patrol	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Organ recital	Marblehead program
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Network talk	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 R. Maxwell, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	"Music for Madame"
11:15 "Morning Music"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Van Clemens, songs
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Musical Tete-a-Tete"	Musical Early Edition	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"	Silhouettes in Blue	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Noon-	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	day Show; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	News; music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian musical program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	George and Juanita	Consumer's program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Garden Club"	Ruth Harper; songs
1:45 Hymn recital	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	Vocalists
2:00 N. Y. Ad. Club:	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Dorothy Foster, pianist	Harmony Team
2:15 Douglas Corrigan	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Orchestra; soloist	Pianologues
2:30 Marine Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"The Artiste"; pianist	Sport commentator	Jack Carlisle's Or.
2:45 News Service	Betty Crocker	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sport reports	Frank Gelinas, songs
3:00 Buffalo Theater	"Tune Twisters"; trio	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	D. Gladstone; tenor
3:15 Buffalo Theater	Organ Reveries	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Dance Time"	Sport reports
3:30 Studio speakers	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	H. Weber's Orch	Sport reports
3:45 Swiss folksongs	Continental Varieties	"The Guiding Light"	Black and White	Sport reports
4:00 "Summertime Sere-	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	"Hits and Encores"	"Four O'Clock Revue"
4:15 nade"; organ	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:30 Eton Boys: quartet	Club Matinee: variety	M. Herth Swing Trio	Local sports	Sport reports
4:45 World Economics	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Neighbor Nell"; news	"Tune Types"; vocal-	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow" sketch	ists; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Dinner music	Little Variety Show	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Little Variety Show	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Troubadour"	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Not So Long Ago"	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Network talk	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Organ and piano
7:00 Baritone	Dick Todd, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Folk Singers	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Comedy sketch	"Headlines"
7:30 Adult Education	Revelers' Quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Triotime"; vocalists	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "Ghost of Benja-	University Town Meet-	Lucille Manners, so-	"Musical Album"	C Perry's Orch
8:15 min Sweet"	ing Debate	prano; Revelers Quar-	"Musical Album"	Shirley Winters, songs
8:30 St. Louis Blues	University Town Meet-	tet; Ross Graham;	Musical program	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 St. Louis Blues	ing Debate	Frank Black's Orch.	Frank Perneau's Orch	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00 "Hollywood Show-	George Olsen's Orch.;	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch	"Front Page Drama"
9:15 case"; variety	Tim and Irene	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Dean Hudson's Orch	"Piano Rambling"
9:30 "Hollywood Show-	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days";	Rabbi Rood Bell Con-	"The Old South"
9:45 case"; variety	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	cert by Philadelphia	"The Old South"
10:00 Goldman Band	"Design for Dancing"	"First Nighter"; dra-	Symphony Orch.; Alex-	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:15 Goldman Band	"Design for Dancing"	matic sketch	ander Smallens, cond.	Movie Stardust
10:30 Harry Hopkins	"Ink Spots"	Movie comment	"Curtain Time"	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	Sport comment	"Curtain Time"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	E. Madriguera's Orch	Request Serenade
11:15 Henry Busse's Or	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orch	Request Serenade
11:30 Vaughn Monroe's	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Stuff Smith's Orchestra

News of Today In the Area Of Greater Boston

(Continued from Page 9)

from China to Canada and Europe. England rounded out six days of 80 to 90 degree temperatures with high humidity and a violent rain storm on its west coast today, according to Weather Bureau information.

Among the hottest spots in the United States reported today were Salt Lake City with 100 degrees, Phoenix, Ariz., with 104, and Fresno, Cal., with 106. Yesterday the thermometer ascended to 109 in Phoenix and to 116 in Needles, Cal.

In contrast to these broiling figures were reports from Bostonians who took moonlight cruises out of the harbor last night that it was so chilly at sea that top coats were welcomed.

When Chef Fishes He Gets Big Ones

Although Wiggo Koffed, cook aboard the 40-fathom trawler Spray, has nothing officially to do with the catching of fish, he decided, out on Georges Bank last Sunday, to pass the time away between wielding the frying pan, by dropping a line over the side.

Sitting in comfort with his best carpet slippers on, he was thrilled to feel a tug on the line. He might be only the cook, he thought to himself, but he knew how to get a fish when he wanted to.

The only trouble was that it was the fish which almost got him. It happened to be a nice large shark—600 pounds, in fact, the crew estimated.

After playing the finny monster for a while, the latter began to shape up on the winning side. Indeed, if Mr. Koffed's slippers hadn't slipped off conveniently, allowing a couple of twists of line around his leg to slip after them, the general opinion was that the doughty chef would have followed the shark when it suddenly decided to head for the south. As it was, he wound up with something of a crash against the rail, balancing precariously over the water, before the line finally whined free and the shark vanished into salty depths.

Mr. Koffed went back to his frying pan.

Chelsea Creek Bids Are Sought

Bids for removal of nearly a million cubic yards of material from Chelsea Creek to give the channel a mean low water depth of 30 feet, were asked by the United States Army Engineers this morning, under authorization of an act of Congress of Aug. 26, 1937. Bids will be opened on Aug. 23 at the engineers' office in the Park Square Building.

The specifications issued this morning called for deepening of the channel from its present 25 feet at mean low water to 30 feet, and for widening the bottom of the channel to 200 feet—narrowing where the three drawbridges cross it and widening still more at bends.

Philatelic Office To Shift Quarters

The Philatelic Division of the Boston postoffice will move shortly from the basement of the Federal Building to an office on the second floor, Postmaster Peter F. Tague announced this morning.

Mr. Tague also stated that the newest addition to the presidential series of postage stamps, the Woodrow Wilson $1 stamps, will be placed on sale here in two or three weeks, he expects. The new issue is printed in two colors, with black centers and mauve borders.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner" — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family
BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned)
W. 47th St. Eves. 8:45—50c to $3 Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
WITH FRANK CRAVEN
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO THEATRE, 45 St., W. of B'way. Air-cooled. Eves. 8:40. No Perf. Mondays. 2 Mats. Weekly: Wed., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40.

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
Evgs. 8:30, $1.10-$4.40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, $1-$2.75. Mail Orders Now
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned)

Irving Berlin's
"ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND"
Tyrone POWER • Alice FAYE • Don AMECHE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Buy Day 25¢ Buy Seat p. m.
ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
MOHAWK DRAMA FESTIVAL
Union College Campus, Schenectady, N. Y.
Outdoor Theatre, 8:45; Indoor if Rain
WALTER HAMPDEN and MURIEL HUTCHINSON
in "TRILBY"
All Seats Reserved, $1.00, $1.50
week of August 15—"LIGHTNIN'"

NANTASKET BOSTON STEAMBOAT CO.
Hourly Steamer Service TO NANTASKET BEACH
From ROWE'S WHARF
9:15 A. M. to 9:15 P. M.
LAST BOAT FROM NANTASKET AT 11 P. M.
For Charter Cruises Call HUB. 1000

"IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN"
It costs at least 5c a mile to drive a small car—7½c a mile a medium size car and 11c a mile a large car. Business men (and women, too)—can save themselves hundreds of dollars yearly by a wise use of their cars and Boston and Maine trains. Bargain Round Trips cost only 2c a mile. One-Way fares—even in air-conditioned coaches are 2½c a mile.
SAMPLE SAVING
Round Trip Between Boston and Biddeford, Maine, only $3.80
(Good for 7 Consecutive Days)

BOSTON AND MAINE
MODERN TRANSPORTATION

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day	817,160
1938 volume to date	138,144,382
1937 volume to date	252,201,367

Market Exhibits Faint Tendency To Move Higher

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Selected industrial stocks leaned moderately toward the rallying side of today's market.

Dealings, however, were much slower than in Wednesday's session, transfers running at the rate of about 600,000 shares.

Gains of fractions to a point or so in steels, motors and other leaders predominated at the opening. These were subsequently chipped down or canceled in many cases. Prices hardened again after noon, but most were under the best near the final hour and an assortment of losers was in evidence.

Philip Morris, after climbing to around its year's top, encountered profit-taking pressure and dropped more than 2 points.

Lacking much support were Allied Chemical, International Harvester, Western Union, Great Northern, International Telephone and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Doing better on the curb were Electric Bond & Share, American Cyanamid "B," Bellanca Aircraft, Chesebrough and Gulf Oil.

Rail Bonds Weak

Some secondary rails showed marked weakness today in the bond market. The group as a whole toward the last hour was uneven.

Utilities and oils were steady, and industrials irregular.

The foreign dollar list was firm, with Japanese obligations showing quick recovery on news of efforts to mediate the Far Eastern crisis. Tokyo electric light 6s gained more than 4 points.

U. S. Government obligations were steady, selling 3/32nds of a point higher to 2-32nds lower.

Rail losers of from 1 to 3 included B. & O. 4s, the refunding 5s, and the convertible 4½s; Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s; Atlantic Coast Line collateral 4s, and Great Northern 4½s of '77 series "E."

Studebaker 6s and Walworth 4½s each lost about a point.

Bethlehem Steel 3¾s and International Paper 5s each were up a shade.

Financial Briefs

Nearly 30,000,000 motor vehicles running on the 3,000,000 miles of highways in the United States provide a livelihood for 6,000,000 persons. These workers are employed in manufacturing, selling and servicing passenger cars and trucks, building roads, and transporting people and goods, it is shown by "Automobile Facts and Figures" for 1938, recently issued by the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

In connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the firm, to be celebrated on Aug. 6, Hornblower & Weeks have published a 19-year chart of the security market based on the Dow-Jones averages. The industrial and railroad stock and the bond averages are charted by months from January, 1920, to July, 1938. The utilities stock average is included from its inception in January, 1929, also to July of this year. Supplementing the price chart, stock market activity in millions of shares is also indicated by months from 1929 to July, 1938.

Direct investments of American corporations and business men in foreign enterprises and properties at the end of 1936 totaled $6,691,000,000 as compared with $7,528,000,000 at the end of 1929, a net decline of approximately 10 per cent in value, according to a report published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This report is the third of a series recently inaugurated by the Finance Division of the Bureau, and is based on an exhaustive survey by the Division.

Enough wire can be made by the steel industry in one year to circle the earth 6,544 times, or reach almost to the sun and back again, declares Steel Facts.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stocks closed steady today with price changes unimportant either way. Gilt-edged issues weakened on selling from continental sources. Industrials were quiet. Oils and mines were irregular with kaffirs in demand. Trans-Atlantics pointed higher after early evening up.

Paris: Strength in coal issues stood out in an irregular bourse today. Banking shares were steady with Bank of France ahead 40 points. On the downside were Suez Canal with a loss of 135 points and Royal Dutch, off 30. International issues generally were easier.

Liverpool: Short covering of October delivery and selling of distant positions placed wheat futures ¼d higher to 1⅞ lower in final trading today. Contracts were supplied on favorable crop advices from the Argentine.

Cotton was quiet and apathetic owing to similar conditions in spot cotton and textile markets. Reports of good weather in the western American belt were offset by claims of weevil damage in the east. Last prices were 1 point higher to 2 lower.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 2: Receipts, $33,921,-643.48; expenditures, $36,594,816.31; net balance, $2,130,949,718.38, including $1,-518,355,535.01 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $1,636,812.05. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $183,328,440.87; expenditures, $863,039,-346.95, including $235,201,110.31 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $479,710,906.08; gross debt, $37,-225,784,667.32, a decrease of $46,750.89 under the previous day; gold assets, $13,020,-989,854.76.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 10.12½; export 10.38. Tin easy; spot and nearby 43.50; forward 43.75. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.90-95; East St. Louis 4.75. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.75. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver platinum and wolframite unchanged.

Curb Seat Off $2,500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A New York Curb Exchange seat has sold for $12,500, down $2,500 from the previous transaction, was reported.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	51	51	51	+ ⅛
119¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	1	40	40	40	—1
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	9	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
21⅜	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅝
25⅜	16⅝	Addressor (1.40)	1	25	25	25	— ⅜
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	17	60½	59⅝	60¼	+ ⅝
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	48	11⅜	11½	11⅜	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	16	1⅜	1	1	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	9½	9½	9½	Aug 3
17⅛	6¼	Allegh'ny pf $30 ww	8	10⅛	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
17¼	8	Allegh'ny pf $40 ww	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	12¼	12	12	Aug 2
21¾	11½	Allegheny Steel	6	18¼	18	18½	+ ½
10	4½	Allen Industries	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Aug 3
184	134	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	180	179	179	—3
106	100½	Altec Service pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul
123¾		Alum Co Canada	55	21¾	20¼	21⅛	+ ⅛
94	83	Calanese pr pf (7)	2	89	89	89	Aug 3
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	5	21⅞	21¾	21¾	Aug 3
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	19	20¾	19⅝	20	— ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	5	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
14	7	Cent RR NJ	1	14	14	14	— 28
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	3	6½	6⅜	6½	Aug 1
6⅛	3¼	Century Rib M	1	6½	6⅜	6½	Jul 26
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	8	47½	46¾	47½	+ ⅝
10½	4⅝	Certain-teed Prod	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
30½	18	Champ Pap & P	3	27⅝	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
12¾	6	Checker Cab	3	12	12	12	Aug 3
34½	22	Ches & Ohio (1⅝a)	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
89	70	Ches & Ohi pf (4)	1	78½	78½	78½	Jul 11
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (1.50e)	3	39	39	39	Aug 3
1¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Aug 2
4	1⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	Aug 1
1¾	⅜	Chi & N West	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	8	8	8	Jul 29
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Aug 3
5⅜	2¾	Chi Great West pf	3	4½	4½	4½	Aug 3
5	2	Chi Mail Order	1	14	13¾	13¾	Aug 3
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Aug 3
1¾	¼	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1½	1½	1½	Aug 3
18⅞	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	8	19⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅜
37	32	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	36	36	36	Aug 2
44	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	42	42	42	Aug 1
1¼	⅜	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug 3
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
13⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅝e)	2	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	Aug 3
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
10⅜	5½	Childs Co	12	10¼	10	10¼	
78½	38⅝	Chrysler Corp (⅝e)	130	72⅝	70¼	71⅛	+ ⅝
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel (.80e)	3	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
8½	2	City Stores	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Aug 3
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	24	24	24	Jul 29
27¾	15½	Clev Graph Br (1½e)	2	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ½
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.80e)	1	41¼	41⅜	41⅜	
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	6	22⅞	22	22¾	+ ⅜
142¾	108½	Coca-Cola (1e)	5	141¼	138½	138½	—3½
60	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58¼	58¼	58¼	Jul 26
18¾	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	5	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
95½	79	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	95	95	95	
37⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	9	34½	34	34⅜	— ⅛
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	17	17	17	
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ½
22⅜	17	Col Br'cast B (.85e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	—1¼
9⅝	5⅜	Col Gas & El	12	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
79	57	Col G & E pf A (6)	2	68	68	68	Aug 3
18½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%sf)	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33	33	33	Jul 20
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	90½	90½	90½	— ⅞
41⅝	23	Coml Credit (4)	11	47½	47⅛	47½	+ ¼
103	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	Aug 3
54⅝	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	13	53¾	52½	53½	+1
107	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Jul 29
12½	5⅞	Comi Solvents	37	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
2	1	Com'with & South	34	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	3	38	37½	38	+ ½
28	22¼	Com'with Ed (1¼)	8	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	3⅞	Conde Nast	3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
28	18	Congoleum-Nairn	4	25¾	25	25¾	+1⅛
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 13
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
10½	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	Aug 3
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	14	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅛
100	88⅛	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	99½	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	2	1½	1⅜	1½	
8¾	4½	Consol Film pf (½k)	8	8¾	8	8	Aug 3
6¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	5	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ⅛
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	25	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
103½	98⅜	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	4½	4½	4½	Aug 3
½	¼	Consol Textile	7	¾	¾	¾	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	7	4⅜	4½	4½	Aug 3
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	— ⅜
89½	78	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	88	88	88	Jul 30
17½	9¾	Container Corp	2	15½	15½	15½	
26⅞	8⅜	Cont Bak A	24	24⅜	23¾	23⅞	— ⅝
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (2)	1	101	101	101	Aug 3
49	36½	Cont Can (1¾e)	31	44⅞	44	44	
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	111	111	111	
121	111⅞	Cont Can Motors pf (5)	2	121¼	121	121	
37	29	Cont Can Advert	1	9¼	8½	8½	
45	21½	Cont Oil Co Ark (1k)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅝
13½	6¾	Cont Print & Ink (.20e)	3	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	7½	Cr'n Zellerbach (⅝e)	2	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
82	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	81	80	81	Jul 26
44¾	19¼	Crucible Steel	6	36¾	36	36¾	
94½	70	Crucible Stl pf	1	86	86	86	Aug 3
1¾	⅜	Cuba Co	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Aug 2
6¼	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	6	5	4⅞	5	
21⅝	12	Cudahy Pack	1	18	18	18	Aug
7¼	4⅜	Curtis Publishing	9	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
50¼	35	Curtis Pub pf (2½k)	8	45¾	43½	45¾	+ 2⅜
6	3¼	Curtiss-Wright	85	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ½
24¼	12⅜	Curtiss-Wright A	118	24⅜	23⅜	24⅛	+ ⅝
28¾	13¼	Cutler-Hammer	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
		D					
8¾	4⅛	Davega Stores	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 28
15½	13¼	Davega St pf (1¾)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jul 28
11¼	6¼	Davison Chem	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug 3
25¼	13¾	Deere & Co	16	21⅜	20¾	21	
25	19¾	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	5	23½	23½	23½	Jul 30
15½	9	Deisel-W-Gil (.40e)	2	14	14	14	Aug 3
17¾	7½	Del & Hudson	15	17¾	16¾	17¼	+ ⅜
8½	4	Del Lack & West	6	7	7	7	— ⅛
2½	1	Den & Rio G W pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Aug 2
108	76	Detroit Edison (5e)	2	104¾	104¾	104¾	Aug 3
29¼	20¾	Diam Match (1¼a)	3	29½	29	29¼	Aug 3
40	31½	Diam M pf (1½a)	1	40	40	40	
10⅞	5	Diam T Motor	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
17½	11	Distil Co-Seag (1e)	6	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
76⅛	65½	Dist C-S of ww (5)	1	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	Aug 3
17	13	Dixie-Vortex	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug 2
24	12	Doehler Die Cast	1	22½	22½	22½	—1
34¼	27⅛	Dome Mines (1½e)	71	34⅛	33⅞	34	
8¼	4½	Dominion Stores	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
54½	31	Douglas Aircraft	13	51	50½	50⅞	+ ⅜
140⅛	87⅞	Dow Chem (2¼e)	1	136	136	136	+1
24¼	15	Dresser Mfg A (1½g)	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jul 25
14	6½	Dresser Mfg B	1	12½	12½	12½	Aug 2
3½	1¾	Dunhill Int	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¾
11	8½	Duplan Silk (1)		11	11	11	Jul 13
132¾	90½	du Pont de N (1e)	11	127½	126¾	127½	
137	130¾	du Pont deb (6)	1	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	Aug 3
117	109½	du Pont pf (4½)	4	117½	117½	117½	+1¼
		E					
7⅛	3¼	Eastern Roll Mill	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Aug 3
181	121½	Eastman Kodak (6)	6	177	176	177	— ¼
21¾	10½	Eaton Mfg	3	20	19¾	19¾	Aug 3
5	2	Elttingon Schild	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
4	2¼	El & Mus Ind (.19g)	4	3	3	3	Aug 2
28¼	13¼	El Auto Lite (¾e)	10	26⅜	26¼	26¼	
10⅜	6	Elec Boat (.60g)	6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13¾	6⅛	El Power & Lt	20	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
41¾	18	El Pow & Lt $6 pf	4	37	37	37	Aug 3
45½	22½	El Pow & Lt pf	4	39	39	39	— ½
31¼	21¾	El Storage Bat (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	— ½
2	1	Elk Horn Coal	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Aug 3
27⅝	17	Elk Horn Coal pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar11
6	17	El Paso Nat Gas (2)	6	25⅛	5	5	+ ⅝
44¾	33	Endicott-John (3)	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	—1⅜
7	2½	Eng Pub Service	8	6	5¾	5⅞	
57½	38½	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	— ¼
62½	40	Eng P S pf ww (5½)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	
66⅜	46	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	1	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	Jul 25
2⅞	1½	Equit Office Bldg	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Aug 3
6¼	1¾	Erie R R	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9¾	2¾	Erie 1 pf	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Aug 3
7	2	Erie 2 pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5¼	2½	Eureka V Cleaner	1	4⅞	4½	4⅞	Aug 3
14⅜	5¼	Evans Products	10	12⅜	12	13	— ⅜
16¾	8	Ex-Cell-O (.30e)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Exchange Buffet	1	2	2	2	Aug 1
		F					
37⅝	19½	Fairbanks Morse	1	34½	34½	34½	8—1¼
34¼	22½	Fajardo Sug (3e)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
18¾	6⅞	Fed Lt & Traction	5	14½	14½	14½	Jul 27
92	52½	Fed Mng & Smelt	1	89	89	89	Jul 29
99½	96½	Fed M & M pf (7)	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y 17
4¼	2⅛	Fed Motor Truck	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅜
4¼	1¾	Fed Screw Works	1	4	4	4	Aug 3
2¼	1⅛	Fed Wat Svc A	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
6	1⅝	Fed D Stra pf (.75e)	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Aug 3
80	67⅞	Fed D Stra pf (4¼)	1	90	90	90	Jul 27
28⅝	18½	Fid P Fire Ins (.60a)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ½
5⅜	16¼	Firestone T & R (1e)	11	17⅝	20¾	17¼	— ⅜
97	76	Firestone pf (6)	1	94	94	94	—1
34⅝	24⅛	First Nat Stra (1¾e)	2	33⅜	33½	33⅜	+ ⅜
24¾	10½	Flintkote	14	22	21¼	22	+ ½
29⅜	19¾	Florence Stove (1e)	3	27½	27½	27½	Jul 29
21	15	Florsheim Sh A (¾e)	4	20	19½	20	+1
3	1¼	Follansbee Bros	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
33⅛	18	Food Machin'y (1½e)	2	30¼	30	30	Aug 3
22	11	Foster Wheeler	1	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	2½	Francisco Sugar	1	8½	8¼	8⅜	Jul 19
30¼	19⅛	Freeport Sulph (2)	3	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
		G—H					
2¾	1¼	Gabriel Co A	3	2½	2⅜	2½	
5⅞	2½	Gair (Robert)	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
18	10	Gair (Robert) pf	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
7⅞	4⅛	Gar Wood Ind	1	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
18¾	13½	Gaylord Cont (1)	2	15	14½	15	
49	48	Gaylord C pf (2¾)	1	50	50	50	+ 1½
8½	4⅛	Gen Am Invest	7	8¼	8	8	Aug 3
100	82	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	3	97½	97½	97½	— ½
51½	29	Gen Am Tr (1¼e)	3	48¾	48½	48¾	— ¼
11½	6½	Gen Baking (.40)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	2½	Gen Bronze	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Aug 3
13¼	8¾	Gen Cable	5	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
26⅜	11	Gen Cable A	2	23½	23½	23½	—1½
72	35	Gen Cable pf	1	68	68	68	—1
28	26⅞	Gen Cigar (1e)	1	27	27	27	Jul 26
45½	27¼	Gen Elec (½e)	60	41⅜	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
36½	22⅜	Gen Foods (2)	12	35⅝	34¾	35	+ ⅛
111¼	108¾	Gen Foods pf (4½)	4	111¼	111¼	111¼	
1⅜	⅝	Gen Gas & El A	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
68	56¾	Gen Mills (3)	4	67	67	67	
44¾	28½	Gen Motors (¾e)	187	44⅜	43⅛	44¼	+1⅛
121	111⅞	Gen Motors pf (5)	2	121¼	121	121	
9¾	4	Gen Out Advert	1	8½	8½	8½	
45	21½	Geu Out Ad A (1k)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅝
13½	6¾	Gen Print Ink (.20e)	3	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Gen Pub Service	1	1⅞	⅞	1⅞	Aug 2
26½	12¾	Gen Rv Signal	3	21	20¾	20¾	—1
2½	1	Gen Real & Util	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
34¾	13⅜	Gen Real & Util pf	2	32½	32¼	32½	Aug 1
37⅜	15½	Gen Refractories	5	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	8½	Gen Thea Eq (½e)	12	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
20	14	Gen Time Inst	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jul 28
16	9¼	Gen Tire & Rub	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
11½	6½	Gillette Saf R (.40b)	10	8⅝	8½	8½	
61	51	Gillette Saf R pf (5)	1	58	58	58	Aug 3
18¾	8	Gimbel Bros	10	13⅝	13¼	13½	
67	37½	Gimbel Bros $6 pf (6)	1	63	63	63	Aug 2
27¼	13	Glidden Co	1	23	23	23	
31½	17	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	1	45	45	45	Aug 1
3⅝	1¾	Gobel (Adolf)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅝	15½	Goebel Brew	1	3	3	3	Aug 3
24¼	10	Goodrich (BF)	90	24½	23⅞	23⅝	+ ⅜
61½	32	Goodrich (BF) pf	2	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅞
28⅝	18½	Goodyear T & R	53	27½	26½	27	+ ½
98	69¾	Goodyr T & R pf (5)	2	96¾	96¼	96¾	— ¼
8½	2¾	Goth Silk Hosiery	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
3	⅝	Graham-Paige Mot	16	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
7⅜	2½	Granby Con Min	10	6¾	6½	6¾	
1¼	1	Grand Union	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
13⅜	8	Grand Un pf (1k)	2	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
18¼	10½	Granite City Steel	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
36	19	Grant (W T) (1.40)	8	28⅜	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
23¾	6	Grant (W T) pf (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Aug 3
18½	9¼	Gt Nor Ir O ct (⅝e)	1	13¾	13¼	13¼	
26¼	12¼	Gt Northern Ry pf	16	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
33	23½	Gt West Sug (2.40a)	4	27⅜	27½	27½	+ ⅛
25⅝	13⅜	Green (H L) (1.60a)	1	23	23	23	Aug 1
17	7¾	GreyhoundCorp(.80)	136	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
11⅜	7½	Greyhound pf (.85)	3	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
1¾	⅞	Guantan Sugar	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Aug 1

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6½	3	Gulf Mob & North	1	5½	5½	5½	Jul 30
22	8	Gulf Mob & Nor pf	2	21½	21	21	Aug 3
28	24	Hack Water (⅝e)	2	27	27	27	Jul 20
10½	5	Hall (W F) Printing	3	9	9	9	— ½
21¼	13	Hamil Watch (¾e)	2	18	18	18	
34¾	15	Harb-Walker	6	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
7¾	4½	Hat Corp Am A	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Aug 2
3½	1¼	Hayes Body	2	2½	2½	2½	
98	76¾	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5)	1	96½	96½	96½	Aug 3
85¾	53½	Hecker Prod (.80)	45	77⅜	77½	77⅜	+ ⅛
95	80½	Helme (G W) (5a)	1	95	95	95	Jul 23
19⅜	10	Hercules Motor	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Aug 3
65¼	43¾	Hercules Powd (.85e)	3	60	59⅞	60	— ⅛
56½	40	Hershey Choc (3)	1	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	+ ⅜
98¼	80	Hershey cv pf (4a)	1	98	98	98	— ¼
20	16½	Hinde&Dau Pa (⅝e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Aug 1
42½	17	Holland Furn (1½e)	3	41½	41	41	
13¾	8¾	Hollander (A)	3	13	13	13

Commerce and Finance

Proposal for 15 P. C. Rail Wage Cut Goes to Federal Board

Business and Industry

Credit Men Seek Revision of Trade Practices Decree

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Justice Department is studying the advisability of modifying a five-year-old consent decree restricting trade practices of the National Retail Credit Association.

Conferences already have been held between government attorneys and representatives of the association, informed persons said, but no decision has been reached.

The National Retail Credit Association, a national trade organization of 14,141 members, maintains headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. Officials here said the Government filed anti-trust violation charges against the organization in 1933, whereupon the association joined in a consent decree which was filed in the Eastern Federal District Court of Missouri, Oct. 6, 1933.

The decree enjoined the association from dividing territory exclusively among its membership and from discriminating against nonmembers in the sale of credit information. Justice Department officials long have viewed the decree as one of the most important anti-trust actions in recent years.

R. P. Shealey, a Washington attorney, and Baker, Botts, Andrews and Wharton, a Houston, Texas, Legal firm, jointly asked for modification of the decree.

"No longer," their brief said, "should the decree be permitted to stand as a cloud" upon the activities of association members.

The brief, which Assistant Attorney General Arnold has referred to Attorney Edward P. Hodges for study, argued that retail consumer credit service can best be given to any community by a single credit reporting agency. It denied that establishment of single reporting agencies or the practice of withholding information from non-members would constitute a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The brief further argued that the consent decree is not applicable to members of the association not specifically named in the decree and suggested that changed economic conditions justified modification of the original terms.

Government attorneys privately expressed doubt that Attorney General Cummings would approve a revision of the 1933 decree. Since negotiations began, they said, nearly a dozen independent credit organizations have protested any revision.

"The National Retail Credit Association will have to present some pretty strong arguments," said one anti-trust division attorney. "It may be necessary to hold a public hearing."

Scott Paper Plans Refinancing Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Scott Paper Company, Chester, Pa., proposes to issue 30,000 shares of $4.50 cumulative preferred stock subject to the approval by stockholders of an amendment to the company's articles of incorporation, to finance a $3,000,000 program of plant expansion.

In a letter mailed to stockholders, Edward S. Wagner, First Vice-President and treasurer of the company, said that the shares will be the first series to be offered under the amended articles. After the registration statement is effective, it is planned to offer them on or about Aug. 23, 1938, through Smith, Barney & Co. and Cassatt & Co., both of Philadelphia, and certain associates.

The funds derived from this financing will be used by the company for the installation of a new paper machine, addition to power plant equipment, erection of a new building, rebuilding of one of the present paper machines, and to meet other expenses in conjunction with the general expansion of manufacturing facilities.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

Chicago, Ill., August 2, 1938.

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Thirty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, payable September 1, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 15, 1938. Checks will be mailed by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, Secretary

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS

Prospectus on request

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.

1512 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

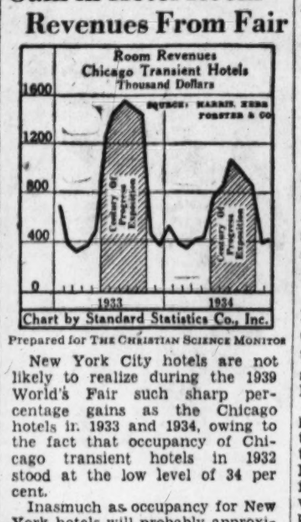
HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE

40 BROAD ST. BOSTON

FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Gain in Hotel Room Revenues From Fair



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York City hotels are not likely to realize during the 1939 World's Fair such sharp percentage gains as the Chicago hotels in 1933 and 1934, owing to the fact that occupancy of Chicago transient hotels in 1932 stood at the low level of 34 per cent.

Inasmuch as occupancy for New York hotels will probably approximate 60 per cent in 1938, as compared with 70 per cent in the previous year, the opportunity for expansion is more restricted. Nevertheless, highly satisfactory results could be obtained even with a more moderate percentage increase.

Wool Clip for 1938 Estimated 2,000,000 Pounds Above 1937

BOSTON (AP)—The United States Department of Agriculture has estimated the amount of wool shorn or to be shorn in the United States in 1938 at 368,528,000 pounds, about 2,000,000 pounds more than in 1937, and about the same increase over the five-year average.

The estimated sheep shorn or to be shorn this year was placed at 46,632,000 head, which was 600,000, or about 1.3 per cent, more than in 1937. The average weight per fleece this year was placed at 7.90 pounds compared with 7.97 pounds last year.

The quantity of wool shorn in the native sheep states this year was estimated at 99,058,000 pounds with an average fleece weight of 7.01 pounds. This compared with 100,680,000 pounds shorn last year, with an average fleece weight of 7.30 pounds. Fleeces were lighter this year than last in nearly all the native sheep states with the largest decreases in the east north central and north Atlantic states.

Shorn wool production this year for the western sheep states was estimated at 269,470,000 pounds, with an average weight of wool per sheep shorn of 8.26 pounds. Production in Texas this year was estimated at 76,903,000 pounds, which was about 1,000,000 pounds more than in 1937. A smaller average weight per sheep shorn this year about offset the increase in the number of sheep shorn.

The estimate of 1938 production of shorn wool included an allowance for fall wool to be shorn in Texas and California and for wool to be shorn during the entire year at commercial feeding stations. The allowance for fall wool in Texas this year was 9,270,000 pounds, compared with the estimate of 10,815,000 pounds last year; in California it was about 3,439,000 pounds this year and 3,702,000 pounds last year.

Bank Clearings Drop 17 P. C. Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—For the thirty-eighth consecutive week, bank clearings in 22 leading cities in the week ended Aug. 3 were below a year previous, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total, $4,841,380,000, compared with $5,838,715,000 a year ago, a decline of 17.1 per cent. Over the preceding week, however, there was a gain of $190,140,000.

Turnover at New York amounted to $2,931,075,000, a decline of 18.5 per cent under $3,596,401,000 in 1937. Transactions in outside centers of $1,910,305,000, compared with $2,242,314,000 a year ago, a loss of 14.8 per cent.

The only gains over last year were New Orleans and Richmond, which were 18.5 and 3.9 per cent higher, respectively. Outstanding percentage declines included: Pittsburgh 35.8, Detroit 32.1, Kansas City 24.6, Cincinnati 21.7, St. Louis 21, Cleveland 17.3, Buffalo 15.5.

Chicago volume of $274,200,000 was 17.2 per cent under $331,100,000 in the like 1937 week.

FSCC to Buy 30,000,000 Pounds of Dry Skim Milk

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation announced it would purchase up to 30,000,000 pounds of dry skim milk during the current fiscal year.

The program, designed to remove surplus milk from normal trade channels and make it available for distribution to the needy, will be similar to the purchase program conducted last year.

Corporation purchases during the last fiscal year totaled 21,520,000 pounds of dry skim milk at a cost of $1,322,000.

Alabama Water Service Co.

First Mortgage 5% Bonds

Due January 1, 1957

Yielding about 5.00%

Coffin & Burr

Incorporated

BOSTON PORTLAND NEW YORK HARTFORD

Rail Wage Dispute Is Submitted To Mediation Board

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (AP)—Railroad management and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen have agreed to submit their deadlocked dispute over a proposed 15 per cent wage cut to the National Railroad Mediation Board.

The decision was announced by H. A. Enochs, chairman of the Carriers' Joint Conference Committee, representing Class 1 railroads, and A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of 140,000 rail workers.

Negotiations will continue today, however, between Enoch's committee and the Railway Labor Executives' Association, headed by George M. Harrison. Mr. Harrison's group, from which the Whitney faction withdrew last year, represents approximately 700,000 workers in 18 brotherhoods.

Mr. Harrison declined to comment on prospects for an agreement between his group and the carriers. Conferees expressed the opinion the Mediation Board would step in there, too, since the negotiations have reached a stalemate.

Mr. Whitney said he already had requested intervention by the Mediation Board. Mr. Enochs indicated he would communicate with the board at once.

The findings by the board will not be mandatory on either party, under the Railway Labor Act. If the issue remained unsettled, both sides could agree to compulsory arbitration or either could refer the case to a fact finding commission appointed by President Roosevelt. Until the latter step is taken, no strike could be called or any wage cut effected.

Negotiations with the Whitney group started June 30, continuing at intervals until yesterday.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It is entirely possible that a cut of from 5 per cent to 7½ per cent may result from the long-drawn-out conferences with the railway unions, according to a survey of the situation by the Standard Statistics Company.

Railroad managements are presenting a strong case, however, using the burdensome working (or "featherbed") rules as a bargaining point for the first time. Moreover, the brotherhoods are reported to be under some pressure from furloughed employees, who logically see a connection between the wage increases of last year and their present state of unemployment.

On the basis of 1937 pay rolls, a 7½ per cent reduction in railway wages would mean a saving of $140,000,000 annually.

The effects of such a reduction in increasing earnings or reducing losses of individual roads are calculated below, per common share:

Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe	$2.52
Atlantic Coast Line	2.05
Baltimore & Ohio	2.12
Bangor & Aroostook	1.21
Boston & Maine	4.01
Chesapeake & Ohio	0.43
Chicago, Great Western	1.29
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific	3.24
Chicago & North Western	2.38
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	4.18
Delaware & Hudson	1.90
Delaware, Lack & Western	1.10
Erie	1.86
Great Northern	1.08
Illinois Central	2.81
Kansas City Southern	1.42
Lehigh Valley	1.38
Louisville & Nashville	2.62
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	1.29
Missouri Pacific	3.64
New York Central	2.07
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	3.72
New York, New Haven & Hartford	1.76
New York, Ontario & Western	0.50
Norfolk & Western	1.65
Northern Pacific	0.98
Pennsylvania	1.19
Pere Marquette	2.08
Reading	1.40
St. Louis-San Francisco	2.91
Seaboard Air Line	0.62
Southern Pacific	2.07
Southern Railway	2.72
Texas & Pacific	2.34
Union Pacific	2.18
Wabash	2.26
Western Maryland	0.92

Putnam Fund Has Over $1,000,000 in Assets

Slightly less than six months after public announcement of its organization for the purpose of carrying on a balanced investment program, The George Putnam Fund of Boston has reported that its total assets as of July 25 were in excess of $1,000,000.

Since the June 30 quarterly report, an important shift in the proportions of cash and equities has taken place, in accordance with the policy set forth in the quarterly report.

"We have preferred," the trustees stated, referring to the building up of cash through sale of shares, "to await a somewhat calmer attitude before investing any substantial part of this new money."

Because of developments during the first part of July, the trustees resumed the purchase of equities and on July 25 the proportion of cash had been reduced to 19 per cent compared with 39 per cent on June 30. The proportion of equities was increased to 61 per cent against only 42 per cent at the end of June. Holdings of fixed income securities on July 25 amounted to 20 per cent, comparing with 19 per cent on June 30.

Mass. Co-operative Bank Loans Up Over $5,000,000

Co-operative banks in Massachusetts in the first six months of 1938 made loans of over $290,000,000, representing an increase of more than $5,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1937, Henry H. Pierce, President of the Merchants Co-operative Bank of Boston, announced in a review of the consolidated report of business for all co-operatives in the State.

While loans have increased, these banks, Mr. Pierce pointed out, have ample quick assets amounting to $37,000,000 to take care of ordinary requirements of their customers and communities.

"This report," said Mr. Pierce, "shows clearly that co-operative banks of Massachusetts are amply serving their customers to the extent of assisting over 100,000 home owners with financing of real estate and over 340,000 savers through dividend earning shares."

Pound Drop, Gold Buying Seen Tied In With U. S.-British Deal

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Guesses are lively here about the meaning of the sudden activity in the London gold market and the continued decline in sterling.

Yesterday's gold sales in London were the highest for any day in 13 months—i. e., since the gold scare of June, 1937. The present market is in reverse; at that time there was heavy de-hoarding on the rumor the United States would shortly lower the price of gold below $35.00 to shut off the huge influx of gold which was filling every New York-bound liner. Today there is hoarding again. In June, 1937, the British Exchange Equalization Fund was buying heavily to keep the price of gold from falling; today it is selling heavily to keep the price from rising.

The demand seems to come largely from the Continent. The gold is rumored to be going chiefly to Amsterdam, Paris, and Zurich. Two of these cities, significantly, are in countries which remained neutral during the World War.

War Scare Seen Big Factor

The immediate hoarding incentive is thought here to be renewed war scares, particularly in Czechoslovakia but also in the Korean conflicts between Russia and Japan. In case of war, the gold in Amsterdam and Zurich would be out of reach of the warring countries, while the gold going to Paris would probably be buried. A sudden revival of coin-hoarding, as well as big-shot bar dealings, (a bar is worth about $13,000) has appeared, and in some European capitals little fellows are buying U. S. ten-dollar gold pieces, now worth about $16.90, for around $18.30, a premium of about 9 per cent.

The repeated war scares of recent years have failed to incite quite this volume of hoarding—the great period of European private hoarding of recent years, during the depression, was largely due to justified fears of currency depreciation, rather than war, as the European depression had not then been replaced by organized large-scale paranoia.

With the rising price of gold in the world's only free gold market has come a corresponding decline in sterling. Either may be cause, either effect. Sterling has been dropping steadily this year, seemingly in the direction of the old $4.86½ parity, and the rumor is still very much alive here that $4.86½ is the ultimate destination. This rumor has it that about six weeks ago the U. S. Treasury and the British authorities struck a deal by which our Treasury would not obstruct this old price if we got certain concessions on the ancient war-debt issue and the pending reciprocal trade treaty, on which British experts have been working in Washington for some time. The story is the British might make some kind of token payment like the Hungarian offer, which would work out to about $65,000,000 a year for 50-60 years, to be paid from a loan in Wall Street after the Johnson Act had been sidetracked.

Suspicious Movements

Anyway, the movements of sterling and gold look suspicious. Gold started to inch up around the date of the annual war-debt default, June 15. For a while it jumped thrippence a day, then a penny or a hapence, then it held steady then got away again. The British Exchange Equalization Fund controls this price because it is the biggest factor in the gold market. By letting gold go up it lets sterling go down. It doesn't need to push sterling down, it will fall by itself because Britain is currently running an unusually heavy excess of imports, partly due to the laying in of war supplies such as the 30,000,000 or 60,000,000 bushels of wheat which the Government recently admitted having taken as a six-weeks' supply in case of war. European metal markets, particularly for copper, strongly indicate continued buying of military reserves. The idea has been considered by Congress for this country, and would mean particularly tin.

Besides, the British Exchange Equalization Fund has taken a good deal of punishment lately. That is, it has been losing gold, chiefly to the Continent. Its balance sheet is published only every six months, and is always three months late, so the losses aren't public yet. They won't be painful, because Britain's gold holdings are now enormous.

The Fund has never been committed to holding the price of gold at a fixed level, and so rather than suffer further losses it has probably chosen to raise the price at which it will sell, and to raise the price gradually so as not to draw attention. It has drawn attention, however. The price is now the highest since April, 1937.

Are Gold Hoarders Smart?

Thus the current movements of gold and sterling are laid to a conjunction of numerous circumstances, not one single cause. These include Britain's import balance, Europe's war scare, the Exchange Fund's difficulties, the time of the year, and the war-debt and reciprocal trade treaty rumors.

Of course the more fundamental question is being raised, whether gold hoarders are smart in assuming they can guarantee their own economic survival during general economic chaos by hoarding noble metal. Britain has informally let it be known that private gold holdings won't be commandeered, but the Bank of England has the power to do it just the same.

Gold couldn't be moved between countries during war except by officials. We made our gold-hoarders give the gold back in 1933, and the French Government recently tried the same thing. Though the demand was rescinded French hoarders haven't forgotten.

Some are beginning to hoard Bank of England notes as better than gold. There is a chance that Europeans may soon begin to accumulate New York balances, rating the dollar as the least shaky of a lot of shaky currencies and perhaps further from the arm of Government than gold itself.

From 1934 through the third quarter of last year there was a heavy capital movement to this country, but it reversed slightly last autumn and the first quarter of this spring. Second quarter figures are due soon, and may show the outflow tapered. Since mid-March we have received about $95,000,000 of gold from England, and about $101,000,000 from Japan since the end of February.

The glib old-fashioned theory about the stable value of gold is being knocked about again. Hoarders drew billions in gold from the market in 1931 to 1936, then threw billions back in 1937, and are now drawing it out again. All the resources of the world's strongest governments are needed to keep the open-market price steady, in other words, to create the stability of value which economists say gold has by nature.

ICC Rules Auto Industry Must Use Only Laminated Glass After Sept. 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission outlawed case-hardened glass in motor vehicles operated in interstate commerce, effective Sept. 1.

After that date only laminated glass will be allowed in making replacements or in new equipment.

The present regulations require laminated glass in windshields, windows next to the driver, and rear windows, but allow case-hardened glass in side windows other than those next to the driver.

Representatives of the Chrysler, General Motors, Ford, Packard, and Hudson Motor companies unsuccessfully urged the commission to allow case-hardened glass except in windshields.

"Laminated safety glass affords the occupants of a motor vehicle greater protection than does case-hardened glass and is of greater aid to the safety of operation of such vehicles," the commission found.

Laminated glass consists of two pieces of glass of about equal thickness, held together by plastic material. Case-hardened glass consists of a single piece of glass which is heated to plasticity and then subjected to a chilling blast of air. This makes the glass much harder than ordinary plate glass. Case-hardened glass costs about 70 per cent as much as laminated glass.

"It may well be that experience gained in the use of case-hardened glass in private passenger cars may show that it is entirely safe for use in the heavier motor vehicles," the Commission commented. "When improvements are made or when experience demonstrates the safety qualities of the present case-hardened glass, the automobile manufacturers should feel free to apply again to us for a further consideration of the safety glass rules."

Lime From Shell Deposits Feasible, Scientists Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The sea again may be forced to give up some of its riches if successful experiments of natural scientists at the University of Washington are turned into commercial channels.

Experiments proving the feasibility of obtaining quick lime in commercial quantities from shell deposits of Puget Sund have been reported by Dr. Thomas G. Thompson and Der. Rex J. Robinson, of the University of Washington Oceanographic Laboratories.

Discussing the possibility of using the shell deposits which have been accumulating for centuries, Dr. Thompson said, "We have determined that there are thousands of tons of old shells lying on the bottom of Puget Sound and other waters of this region in the vicinity of Seattle and Tacoma and in the Straits of San Juan de Fuca." The shells could be recovered with a dredge, he added, then washed and kiln burned to obtain lime in sufficient quantity and of a quality to supply the needs of the Pacific Northwest.

New Regional Coal Agency Formed in West Virginia

RICHMOND, Va. — Fairmont Coals, Inc., was formally organized at a regional coal agency at a meeting of stockholders held at Fairmont, W. Va.

The sales agency announced after the olosed meeting that approximately 9,500,000 tons of annual production had affiliated with the agency.

The companies which adopted the bylaws of the corporation had waived a provision which required that 65 per cent of the annual tonnage of the field be included in the agency before the contracts were binding, an announcement made after the meeting stated.

Directors were elected as follows: Dr. Stephen P. Burke, Consolidated Coal Company, Washington, D. C.; Daniel T. Buckley, Koppers Coal Company, Boston, Mass.; Howard Zeller, Jamison Coal Company, Greensburg, Pa.; J. Howard MaGee, West Virginia Coal & Coke Company, New York City; Samuel D. Brady, Jr., Premier Block Coal Company, Morgantown, W. Va.; R. M Hite, Virginia and Pittsburgh Coal Company, Ralph A. Courtney, Courtney interests; Truman E. Johnson, Hutchison Coal Company, and Frank Miley, president of District No. 31, United Mine Workers of America.

SEC Asks Action By Utilities On Integration Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Securities Commission made public today a letter in which it asked 66 public utility holding companies to submit integration and simplification plans by Dec. 1, 1938.

Chairman William O. Douglas said formally that the integration and simplification provisions of the holding company act have been in effect since Jan. 1. By December, he added, eleven months will have passed since that date and more than three years will have elapsed since the enactment of the statute.

SEC Now Wants Action

"I expressed the hope in a speech before the annual meeting of the American Bar Association at Cleveland on July 26 last." Mr. Douglas said, "that 'before the year is out we will obtain from the various parts of the industry their plans and programs, so we can chart our course accordingly.'

"The purpose of our communications . . . is to give formal effect to that expression.

I wish to emphasize again that we are not departing from our program for co-operative endeavor, but are seeking rather to implement the round-table technique with a concrete proposal to those who want to get on with the job.

"I also repeat what I said before, that I know many leaders of the industry are 'bent not on nullification, or repeal, but on compliance. To all them I pledge our wholehearted co-operation.'"

Aug. 8 Hearing a Test Case

Section 11-B of the Public Utility Holding Company Act calls for "integration" of utility holding companies. An integrated system is one whose utility properties are physically interconnected, or one whose properties are capable of being strung together into a single closely-knit system in a single geographic region.

Two weeks ago, the commission ordered a hearing to be held on Aug. 8, for Utilities Power & Light Corporation. The hearing will consider steps to be taken to simplify financially and physically this company.

This concern, now in bankruptcy, has properties scattered throughout northeastern and midwestern states. Utility executives consider this hearing as a test case.

Today's letter from the SEC went also to a committee of certain utility holding company executives formed last May. In this instance it was addressed to J. F. Fogarty, president of the North American Company and C. E. Groesbeck, chairman of Electric Bond & Share Company.

The commission asked for submission of plans and programs, even though they were only tentative.

FPC Approves Rate For Power Output From Bonneville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Power Commission announces its approval of a temporary and experimental rate schedule incorporated in a contract dated July 26, 1938, executed between J. D. Ross, Administrator of the Bonneville project, and the Northwestern Electric Company covering the sale and disposition of power from the Bonneville project for a period not to extend beyond Oct. 31, 1938. This is the first contract covering the sale of Bonneville power submitted to the Commission.

The contract provides for a minimum of 2,500 kilowatts of prime power and 2,500 kilowatts of secondary power to be delivered at 66,000 volts at North Bonneville, Wash. The Commission has been advised that a maximum demand of 10,000 kilowatts may be taken under the contract.

The rate for prime power is to be based upon Wholesale Rate Schedule C-1 (Transmission System Prime Power), the rate for which is $17.50 per kilowatt year, and the rate for secondary power is to be based upon Wholesale Rate Schedule D-1 (Transmission System Secondary Power), the rate for which is $11.50 per kilowatt year. The contract provides that, instead of the kilowatt-year basis for billing, the charges under the two schedules to Northwestern Electric Company shall be computed on a kilowatt-day basis, or at 1-365th of the kilowatt-year rate specified in the applicable schedule for each kilowatt or Northwestern Company's agreed power demand per calendar day. It is further specified in the contract that provisions in the schedules relating to power factor shall not be applicable.

It is stated in the contract that both the Administrator and the Northwestern Company are interested in testing out the feasibility of the interconnected operation of the Bonneville Project and Northwestern Company's system.

Bankers Would Simplify Laws on Security Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—The Investment Bankers Association of America announces appointment of a committee to study the possibility of simplifying laws relative to issues and sale of securities.

William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has indicated the undertaking is agreeable to the Commission, according to the association's publication, Investment Banking.

Personnel of the committee includes:

Lahman V. Bower, Harris, Hall & Co., Chicago; Charles S. Cheston, Smith, Barney & Co., Philadelphia; Francis E. Frothingham, Coffin & Burr, Boston; Edward H. Hilliard, J. J. B. Hilliard & Son, Louisville; Joseph P. Ripley, Brown, Harriman & Co., Inc., New York; John K. Starkweather, Starkweather & Co., New York; Jean C. Witter, Dean Witter & Co., San Francisco; and Orrin G. Wood, Estabrook & Co., Boston.

Railway Employment Hits Long-Time Low

By the Associated Press

Washington

Railroad employment reached a long-time low of 905,373 workers in May.

In that month, the Interstate Commerce Commission said today, Class 1 railways had a pay roll of $138,698,266. The ICC's index, based on employment during the 1923-25 period, fell to 50.1 per cent, the lowest yet in statistics dating back to 1920.

In May 1937 the Class 1 carriers had 1,153,713 employes and a pay roll of $166,170,838. In that month the employment index stood at 63.

Indianapolis Power $37,500,000 Issue To Be Put on Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It is expected that a banking group headed by Lehman Brothers will offer immediately to the public $37,500,000 of first mortgage bonds and serial notes of Indianapolis Power & Light Company.

Included in the banking group will be First Boston Corporation, Glore, Forgan & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., and 59 other firms. The offering will consist of $32,000,000 of first mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds, maturing in 1968, which are to be priced at par, and $5,500,000 of serial notes, due 1939 through 1948. The serial notes will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent for the 1939-41 maturities, 3½ per cent for the 1942-45 maturities, and 4 per cent for the 1946-48 maturities. The 3s will be offered at prices ranging from 101⅛ to 101; the 3½s at prices ranging from 101⅞ to 98⅛, and the 4s at prices ranging from 100 to 98, according to maturity.

According to the bankers, preliminary investor interest in the offering has been widespread, and, based on these inquiries, it is expected that the syndicate managers will be in a position to close the subscription books soon after they are opened.

The securities appeal to large institutional investors, including insurance companies, banks, charitable and educational trust funds, and it is a foregone conclusion that the great proportion of the issue will find its way into the portfolios of those investors.

Detroit Edison Co. Issue Sale Approved

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—The Michigan Public Utilities Commission has approved the sale of $15,000,000 in bonds by the Detroit Edison Co. to five insurance companies.

Proceeds of the sale will be used to redeem the same amount of 5 per cent bonds which have been called as of Oct. 1.

The Commission was told by Alex Dow, President of the Detroit Edison Co., that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. would take $7,500,000 of the bonds; New York Life Insurance Co., $3,750,000; Prudential Life Insurance Co., $2,000,000; Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, $1,250,000, and Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., $500,000.

South Africa Is Best Customer Of Britain in 1937

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—South Africa was Britain's best customer last year buying £41,535,000 worth of United Kingdom goods.

British India came second with £39,104,000 worth and Australia was third with £37,646,000 worth. The United States was fourth with £31,425,000, worth.

These facts are recorded in the current issue of the Review of The Westminster Bank, one of Britain's big five banking institutions.

The bank finds that nearly half of Britain's exports now go to British Empire countries. It also finds that while decline has been taking place in Britain's foreign trade as a whole, that portion of it which goes to the Dominions increased in 1934 and with some temporary setbacks has since then been growing.

The rise has sometimes been associated with the trade agreements made at Ottawa in 1932 between the United Kingdom and the British overseas countries but the Bank holds that this is only partially true. "It would not be correct," it says, "to regard the Ottawa Pacts as responsible for all the increase seen since 1933. The improved buying power of the Dominions resulting from higher prices for, and larger sales of, a number of primary products was also important. But the Pacts were undoubtedly an element in the net rise in the proportion between 1929 and 1937, both years in which boom conditions for producers of raw materials came to an end."

The Bank adds that there is no reason to be despondent about the future of Britain's export trade provided that no major deterioration occurs in the international political situation. At the same time, it says, the United Kingdom is passing through a period of readjustment. Trade is still to be had but needs for its successful development not only individual effort and adaptability but also such assistance as only the Government can render.

Engineering Awards 18 P. C. Above 1937

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday amounted to $57,545,000, or 30 per cent above the 1937 corresponding week and 18 per cent above the previous week, the engineering News-Record reported today.

The week's volume brought the cumulative total for the year up to $1,535,718,000, compared with $1,549,470,000 for a corresponding period last year.

The comparative table on the latest week showed:

	Week Ended Tuesday	Year Ago
Private	$11,477,000	$15,509,000
State-Municipal	31,113,000	21,783,000
Federal	14,864,000	6,749,000
Total	57,454,000	44,041,000

Federal construction awards for the latest week amounted to 413 per cent more than the previous week and 120 per cent more than the corresponding week of 1937.

We have prepared an Analysis of

The Building Industry

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—Babson's Reports—

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	Aero Sup Mfg B	3½	3½	3½
100	Air Devices	¾	¾	¾
200	Alum Co Am	107¼	107	107
50	Alum Co Am pf	102¾	102¾	102¾
350	Alum Ltd	116	115	116
100	Am Cap pf pf (5½)	70	70	70
100	Am Centrifugal	1½	1½	1½
50	Am Cit P&La (1½sh)	27½	27½	27½
100	Am Cit PLB	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Am Cyan B (.60)	24½	23⅞	24
100	Am Fork&Hoe (.40e)	11½	11½	11½
250	Am G&E pf (6)	110⅝	110¾	110⅝
100	Am Gen	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Am Inv Ill (1.60)	24½	23½	24½
200	Am Maracaibo	¾	¾	¾
100	Am Meter (.60e)	22¾	22¾	22¾
500	Am Republics (.10e)	9¾	9½	9¾
4200	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Amoh Post F	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Ang-Wupp (.15e)	3½	3½	3½
800	Ark Nat Gas A	3½	3½	3½
800	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Asso G&E A	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Atlas Ply	13¼	13¼	13¼
300	Austin Silver M	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Avery & Sons (.40e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Aviation & Tran	2¼	2¼	2¼
20	Axton-Fis A	36¼	36	36¼
1400	Baldwin Loco war	4⅜	4	4⅜
200	Baldwin Rub	7⅜	7½	7½
100	Barium Stk Sil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Bart&Seel A (1.20)	9¾	9¾	9¾
3300	Bellanca Airc	6¾	6½	6½
100	Berk & Gay Furn	⅞	⅞	⅞
1300	Bliss (E W)	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
50	Bliss & Laugh	20	20	20
200	Blue Ridge	1½	1½	1½
50	Borne Scrym (1½e)	13	13	13
100	Bourjois	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Breeze Corp	5⅛	5	5
100	Brewst Aero (.20e)	6	6	6
500	Bridgpt Mach	8¼	8	8¼
100	Brillo Mfg (.80)	9	9	9
50	Brown Co pf	26½	26½	26½
100	Brown F&W	7¾	7¾	7¾
1300	Brown Rubber	5	5	5⅛
100	Buckeye P L (1½e)	29¼	29	29¼
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	21½	21½	21½
600	Buf N&EP Inf (5)	100¾	100½	100¾
100	Can Macaroni	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Carnegie Met	¾	¾	¾
1000	Carrier Corp	24⅜	24	24
100	Casco Prod (1½e)	13½	13½	13½
700	Catalin Am Sh	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Cen & SW Ut	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Cen St El	½	½	½
50	Chesebrough (4a)	113	113	113
150	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	75	73	75
50	Childs pf	50½	50	50½
200	Cities Service	9⅛	9	9
100	Cit Svc pf	40½	40½	40½
200	City Auto Stpg	7⅛	7	7⅛
500	Claude Neon Lts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Cleve Tractr	38	38	38
400	Club Al Uten	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Cockshutt Plow	12½	12½	12½
100	Colo Fuel&I war	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Colum G&E pf (5)	54½	54	54½
1500	Colum O & C	3½	3½	3½
6400	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Comm PubSvc (1½e)	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	Cons Biscuit (.20e)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1100	Cons Oil (.40e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	ConsG&EBalPA (5)	114	114	114
25	Cont G&E pf pf (7)	72¾	72¾	72¾
200	Cont Roll & Stl	9	8¾	8¾
200	Cooper-Bess	8	7⅞	7⅞
100	Coop-Bess Corp pf	18	18	18
200	Cosden Petro	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1500	Creole Pet (½a)	23½	23	23½
100	Croft Brewing	½	½	½
600	Darby Pet (½e)	9¾	9⅝	9¾
10	Dennison (1.50)	40	40	40
100	Det Gray Ir (.04)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Dobeckmun	11	11	11
100	Driver-Har	22½	22½	22½
600	Eagle Pich Ld	10¾	10⅝	10¾
50	East G&F6pf	18	18	18
300	Eastern Wash&B	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Edis Br Strs (1)	15¾	15¾	15¾
2800	El Bond & Sh	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	57	57	57
200	El Bo & Sh $5 pf	53	53	53
50	Emp Dis El pf	50	50	50
50	Emp G&F 7% pf	50	50	50
500	Equity Corp	2	2	2
1100	Esquire-Coron (.20e)	12¼	12	12¼
1500	Europ El deb rt	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Fairchild Av (.15e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Fedders Mfg	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Fidelio Brew	¼	¼	¼
400	Fisk Rub	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
25	Fisk Rub pf (6)	65¼	65¼	65¼
50	Fla P&L $7 pf	47½	47½	47½
100	Ford Mot Ltd	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Gatineau Pow (.20e)	12	12	12
500	Gen El Ltd (.70e)	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Gen Firepfg (.30e)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Gen Invest	½	½	½
300	Gen Tel (1)	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Godchaux Sug B	15½	15½	15½
20	Godchaux S pf (7)	95	94¾	94½
200	Grand Nat Films	1¼	1	1
300	Gray Tel P S	9¾	9¼	9¼
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	123¾	123¾	123¾
50	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	28⅞	28¼	28¼
200	Greenf T & D	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Grumman Air E (1½e)	8½	8½	8½
500	Gulf Oil (½e)	45¾	45½	45¾
100	Hall Lamp	3	3	3
100	Harvard Brew	1	1	1
500	Hecla Min	9¾	9½	9½
2800	Holling Gold (.65a)	15	15	15⅛
200	Humble Oil (3e)	70½	70¼	70¼
200	Hummel-Ross F	4½	4¾	4¾
50	Ill Zinc	11½	10½	11¼
150	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	17	17	17
100	Imp Oil reg (½a)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
500	Int Hyd-El pf	18⅜	18	18
100	Int Met Ind A	8½	8½	8½
300	Internat Pet (1½a)	26⅛	26	26
100	Inter Radio (½e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Inter Util B	¾	¾	¾
100	Inter Vitamin (.20e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Inters HomeEq (.44)	4	4	4
600	Invest Roy (.06)	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Ital Superpow A	1	1	1
100	Jacobs (F L)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Jeannette Gla	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Jer C P&L 6pf	70	70	70
100	Kingston Prod	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Kirby Pet	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Knott Corp	13½	13	13½
400	Lake Shore M	52⅛	52½	52½
200	Le Tourneau	26⅜	27½	27½
100	Lefcourt Real	1	1	1
300	Lehigh C&N	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	Lion Oil	22¼	22¼	22½
100	Locke Stl Ch	13	13	13
1100	Lockheed Aire	14⅞	14¼	14¼
200	Lons Is Lig	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Loudon Pack	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Louis L&E	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Majestic Rad&T	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
100	Mapes Cons	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Marion St Shov	5½	5½	5½
350	Master Elec	15¼	15¼	15¼
1500	McWill Dredg	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Merritt-C & S	4½	4½	4½
100	Mich Bumper	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Michigan G & O	3¾	3½	3½
200	Michigan Sug	½	½	½
200	Mid St Pet A vtc	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Mid St Pet B vtc	¼	¼	¼
250	Midl Oil pf (6.50)	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Minn Min&M (.80e)	38¼	38¼	38¼
100	Molybdenum	6	6	6
800	Mount City Cop	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Nat Auto Fib	9	8¾	9
400	Nat Bellas Hess	12	11	12
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	12¼	11¾	11¾
200	Nat Oil Prod (.40e)	36½	36¼	36¼
200	Nat Tun & Mines	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Nat Un Rad	1	1	1
200	Navarro Oil (.40a)	15¾	15½	15⅝
900	Nelsons Her A Pt	42	42	42¼
25	N EngPA6% pf (31/2k)	52¾	52¾	52¾
100	N J Zinc (1½e)	66	66	66
100	NYC Omnibus war	18½	18½	18½
10	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	94	94	94
500	Niag Hud Pow	8¾	7¾	8⅛
300	Niles-Bem-P (.10e)	38¼	38¼	38¼
100	Noma Elec (.40e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1½	1½	1½
100	Nor Am Ray B	24	24	24
100	Nor Europ Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Nor Sta Pow A	11¼	10½	10½
100	No west Eng	15	15	15
25	Ohio Ed pf (6)	97	97	97
100	Okla Nat Gas pf	34¾	34½	34¾
200	Oildetyme Dist	1⅞	1¾	1¾
800	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½a)	30⅞	30	30¼
25	Pac Light pf (6)	107½	107½	107½
300	Pac Pub Svc	2¼	2	2
800	Pan-Am Air (3½e)	15⅞	15¼	15¼
100	Pantepec Oil	5	4¾	4¾
100	Pender Gr B	6	6	6
200	Penn-Mex Fuel (½e)	1¼	1	1
800	Pennroad (½e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	84¼	84¼	84¼
25	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	92	92	92
150	Pa Wat&P (4½e)	67½	67½	67½
200	Pharis T&R (.30e)	7⅜	7½	7½
100	Phillips Pkg	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Phoenix Sec	3½	3½	3½
200	Pierce Governr (.60)	19¾	19½	19¾
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	3	3	3
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Pitts & Lake E (½a)	53½	53½	53½
100	Pitts Forg	8½	8½	8½
100	Premier Gold (.12)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Pressed Met	20	20	20
100	Prosperity Co B	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Pug Sd P&L $5 pf	43	43	43
200	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	20	19½	20
28	Rwy & Lgt Sec	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	Red Bank Oil	5⅞	5¾	5¾
100	Reeves (D) (½h)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Reiter-Fost	¾	¾	¾
100	Reybarn Inc (.30e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Roch G&E pf D	96	96	96
100	Ruppless I&S	8	8	8
100	Ryerson & Haynes	1	1	1
1200	St Regis Pap	3½	3½	3½
100	Schiff Co (½e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
25	Scran-SBW pf	24¼	24¼	24¼
100	Scullin Stl war	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Segal Lock & H	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Seiberling Rub	3½	3½	3½
200	Seversky Aire	2¾	2¼	2¾
400	Shattuck-Denn	8¾	8¾	8¾
600	Sherw-n-Wms (2e)	109½	109	109½
100	Simons Her A Pt	2	2	2
200	Simplicity Pat	4	4	4
100	Solar Mfg	4	4	4
100	So Coast (.15e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	S Colo $6 pf	103	103	103
150	Sou Union Gas A pf	14½	13	13½
100	Stand Capac (1.60)	17½	17¾	17¾
600	St Oil Ky (1)	18¼	18	18¼
200	St Oil Ohio (1)	21¾	21⅝	21¾
400	St Pow & Lt	1	⅞	1
100	St Pow & Lt pf	25	23	25
200	Stand Prod	9¼	9½	9½
100	Stand Stlu-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Stand Tube B	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Starrett Corp vtc	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Sterchi Br Strs	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Steel Alum Prod	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Sterling Inc (.20a)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Strocck & Co	11¾	10½	10½

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
14	Ala Pow 5s '51	92¾	91¾	91¾
4	Am G&E 5s 2028	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
20	Am P&L 6s 2016	88¼	88	88
6	Appal Pow 6s 2024A	118	118	118
6	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	102⅜	102¼	102¼
15	Ark P&L 5s '56	98¾	98¼	98¼
4	As Elec 4½s '53	43	42¾	42¾
14	As G&E 5½s '38 IC	95	94	95
5	As G&E 5s '50	32	31	32
11	As G&E 5s '58	30¾	30¼	30¾
3	As G&E 4½s '49C	28½	28¼	28½
3	As T&T 5½s '55 A	76⅜	76	76
3	Bell T Can 5s '55 A	113	113	113
5	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	130¾	130¾	130¾
3	Bklyn Sh Gs '39	136	136	136
1	Birm El 4½s '68	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
1	Birming Gas 5s '59	71	71	71
2	Can Uor P 5s '53	104¼	104¼	104¼
11	Caro P & L 5s '56	96⅛	96	96
7	Cen Ill P C 5s '66 G	103	102½	102½
14	Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	94¼	94¼	94¼
2	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	83¾	82¾	82¾
2	Cen St El 5s '48	35⅜	35½	35⅝
6	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	54	53¾	54
5	Chi Dist E 4½s '70	106½	106⅜	106⅝
3	Cin St Ry 5½s '52	75	75	75
2	Cities Ser 5s '66	68	68	68
7	ities Ser 5s '58	64¼	64	64
19	Cities Ser 5s '50	64½	64¼	64¼
25	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	101½	101½	101½
5	Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	103	103	103
7	Cit Gas L 5½s '49	63	62½	62¾
6	Cit S Pw 5½s '52	62½	62⅛	62½
1	Commun P&L 5s '57	73	73⅞	73⅞
2	CommuPbSv5s '60 A	100	99⅞	99⅞
7	Con GELBa 3¼s '71	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
17	Cont G&E5s '58 A	80	79⅜	79⅞
1	Cudahy Pack 3¼s '55	98	98	98
2	Denver G&E 5s '49	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	104⅛	104	104
1	Det Int Br 6½s '52	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Det Int Br 7s '52 ct	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13	East G&F 4s '56 A	77½	77	77½
2	Elec P&L 5s 2030	77	76½	77
43	Emp O&R 5½s '42'	101¼	101⅛	101¼
1	Fed Water 5½s '54	77	77	77
13	Fstone Cot M 5s '48	103½	103½	103½
15	Fla P&L 5s '54	91½	91¼	91¼
2	Fla Pow 4s '66 C	86¾	86¾	86¾
2	Gary E&G 5s '44 st	92¾	92	92¼
6	Gatin P 5s '56	104	104	104
5	Gen Pub Ut6½s'56	80	80	80
3	Gen W Wk 5s'43A	84¼	84	84
27	Geo Pow 5s'67	92¾	92¼	92¼
5	Glen Ald Coal5½s'65	72	72	72
5	Hous Gulf G 5½s'43	103¼	103¼	103¼
9	Hous Gulf G 6s'43	103	103	103
1	Hygrade Fd 6s'49A	66	66	66
3	Ili Nor Ut 5s'57	108	108	108
5	Ill Pow&Lt 5s '56 C	92¾	92¾	92¾
5	Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	84¾	84¼	84¾
9	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	99⅞	99⅜	99⅜
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s '54 B	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1	Ind El 6s '47	94¼	94¼	94¼
2	Ind Sve 5s '50	53¼	53¼	53¼
1	Ind Svc 5s '53 A	53¼	53¼	53¼
4	Ind P&L&Lc 5s '57 A	104½	104½	104½
1	Int PSec 7s '52 F	56½	56½	56½
6	Int PSec 6½s '55 C	55½	55	55½
2	Inters Pow 6s '52	35	35	35
13	Inters Pow 5s '57	56¼	56	56¼
5	Inters P Svc 5s '56 D	81¼	80¼	80¼
1	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	98½	98½	98½
13	Ja P&L 4½s '58 A	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	105	105	105
14	It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	45⅝	44½	44½
1	Jacksonv Gas 5s '42 st	46	46	46
1	JerCen P&L 4½s'61C	104½	104½	104½
17	Jer Cen P&L 5s '47 B	105¾	104½	104½
1	Ky Util 6½s '48 D	97¾	97½	97½
1	Ky Util 5s '69 I	81½	81½	81½
3	Ky Util 5s '61 H	83¼	83¼	83¼
9	Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	100	99½	100
13	Lex Util 5s '52	94½	94½	94½
1	Lib McNeil 5s '42	104	104	104
22	Lou P&L 5s '57	105½	105	105
1	Marion Res P 4½s '52	103	103	103
1	Mid St Pet 6½s '45A	89	88	89
9	Minnn P&L 4½s '78	95	95	95
20	Minn P&L 5s '55	103¼	103¼	103¼
15	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	86½	86¼	86¼
2	Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	67½	67½	67½
2	Munson SS 6½s '37 ct	4	4	4
2	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	91	91	91
1	Nat P&L 5s 2030¼	82½	82½	82½
1	Nebr Pw 4½s '81	109½	109½	109½
2	Neisner Brg 6s '48	94	94	94
5	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	83½	83½	83½
1	New Amst Gas 5s '48	116½	116½	116½
3	N Eng G&E 5s '50	56¾	56¾	56¾
7	NE G&E 5s '47	58¼	58¼	58⅛
1	NE Pw 5½s '54	90	90	90
4	NE Pw 5s '48	88¾	88¾	88¾
2	NE Pw Co 3¼s '61	106	106	106
4	NOrl PS 6s '49A	82	82	82
3	NOrl PS 5s '42 st	93	93	92
7	NY Cen El 5½s '50	102½	100	102½
7	NY P&L 4½s '67	107¾	107½	107½
7	NY StE&G 4½s '80	95⅞	95¾	95¾
5	No Ind PS 5s '69	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	No Ind PS 4½s '70E	99¼	99¼	99¼
7	Ohio Pw 5s '52B	104½	103⅞	103⅞
9	Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	104	104	104
2	Okla Nat G 4½s'51A	104½	104¼	104¼
7	Pac P & L 5s '55	73¼	73	73¼
5	Pen Cen P & L 4½s '77	88¾	88⅝	88⅝
15	Pen El 4s '71 F	94	94	94
2	Pen-Oh Ed 6s '50	96	96	96
1	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59	93	93	93
10	Pen Wat & P 5s '40	106¼	106¼	106¼
10	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	94½	93½	94½
1	Phila El P 5½s '72	112¾	112¾	112¾
1	Pitts Steel 6s '48	89	89	89
2	Portland G&C 5s '40	66¼	66¼	66¼
5	Potomc Ed 4½s '61F	108½	108½	108½
200	Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56	110	110	110
2	Pub S N Ill 4½s '80E	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Pub S N Ill 4½s '81F	104¼	103⅞	104¼
13	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	79	78	78½
1	Pug SdP&L4½s'50D	72½	72½	72½
1	Scripps 5½s '43	102	102	102
1	Shaw W&P 4½s '67A	104¾	104¾	104¾
11	Shaw W&P 4½s'70D	104¼	104¼	104¼
19	S E P&L 6s 2025A	93¾	92	92
4	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	105¼	106	105
4	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	107¾	107½	107¾
1	So Ind Ry 4s '51	48	48	48
1	So'west A Tels'61A	90	90	90
4	So'west L&P 5s '57A	103	102¾	102¾
1	Stand G&E 6s '35	54¾	54¾	54¾
8	Stand G&E 6s '48 st	52¾	52¼	52¼
10	Stand G&S 6s '48 cv st	53	52¾	52¾
9	Stand G&E 6s '51	54	53	53
17	Stand G&E 6s '66	53¾	53¼	53¼
5	Stand Inv 5½s '39	77¼	77¼	77¼
2	Stand P&L 6s '57	51¼	51¼	51¼
1	Superpwr Ill 4½s '70	106¾	106¾	106¾
8	Tenn El P 5s '56	88½	87½	87½
38	Tenn Pub S 5s '70	94¼	92¾	94
5	Tex El S 5s '60	96	96	95¼
22	Tex P & L 5s '56	104½	103¾	104¼
2	Toledo Ed 5s '62	105¾	105¾	105¾
11	Twin CRT 5½s '52 A	59¼	58½	59
1	Unit L & P 6s '75	72	72	72
1	Unit L & P 5½s '59	105½	105½	105½
1	Unit L & Ry 5½s '52	105	105	105
2	Unit L & Ry 6s '52 A	108½	108½	108½
5	Utah P & L 6s 2022 A	81½	81	81½
2	Virg P S 5½s '48 A	91	90¾	91
1	Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	86½	86½	86½
11	Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	24¼	24¼	24¼
1	Wash Wa P 5s '60	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	West Newap Un 6s '44	54	54	54
3	West Pa El 5s 2030	102	102	102
6	West Tex Ut 5s '57A	94¾	94	94¾
12	Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	103	103½	103½
1	York Rys 5s '37	81	81	81
3	York Rys 5s '47 st	81	81	81

Foreign Bonds

1	Isaaro Hyd El 7s '52	56	56	56
3	Pied El 6½s '60 A	56½	56½	56½
2	Ruhr Gas 6½s '53A	29½	29¼	29½
3	Russ 6½s ct '19	⅝	⅝	⅝
10	Russ 5½s ct 1021	½	½	½
5	Sauda Falls 5 '50 A	110	110	110
1	Stinnes 4s '46 2d st	57	57	57
5	Unit El Svc 7s '56	58½	58½	58½

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Oct	8.47	8.52	8.46	8.51	+.05
Dec	8.52	8.61	8.52	8.58	+.05
Jan	8.54	8.61	8.54	8.60	+.06
Mar	8.60	8.67	8.60	8.64	+.04
May	8.62	8.67	8.62	8.67	+.04
July	8.65	8.72	8.65	8.69	+.03

Spots 8.61, up 5 points.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Oct.	4.75	4.76	4.73	4.76	—.01
Jan.	4.83	4.83	4.81	4.83	—.01
Mar.	4.87	4.88	4.86	4.87	—.01
May	4.93	4.93	4.92	4.93	—.01

Spots, 4.86; off 1 point.

Commodity Price Rise Inevitable, Declares Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"The world has set in motion and is adding to the greatest inflationary forces that have ever been developed," according to the Gibson Semi-Annual Forecast, just released by Thomas Gibson, Inc.

"It can be safely said that no man or group of men can stop these forces from working their inevitable way," continues the report. "The supply of gold and pieces of Governmental paper is being greatly increased while governments are greatly decreasing the supply of goods. Nothing but higher commodity prices can flow from such a condition, especially when the current commodity price level is abnormally low compared to all historical experience of the relationship between an ounce of gold and a pound of commodities."

Barter Is Returning.

"Regardless of surface appearances that the world is reverting to a system of barter, there are basic reasons for believing that for all practical purposes every settlement as between countries must continue to be made in gold. The fact that gold continues as the international standard of value is eloquent testimony that the ingenuity of the human mind is unlikely to develop a substitute for a metal so deeply rooted in man's experience.

"Due to currency depreciations throughout the world, the price of gold has been advanced faster than its production costs. The result has been a great increase in gold production with the bulk of the new gold going into the central banks of the world. Gold holdings in this country have had the greatest expansion—from around 4,000,000,000 old dollars to 13,000,000,000 new dollars. Over a long period of years a rising gold supply has always brought higher commodity prices in its train. The commodity price level rose about 50 per cent following the gold discoveries in California and the same thing happened following the gold discoveries in Africa and Alaska until the World War broke out and sent prices skyrocketing.

"It is true, of course, that under existing conditions much gold is sterile in the world capitalistic economy. Of the $13,000,000,000 gold stock held by the United States about $10,-500,000,000 has been inducted into the central bank, the rest being held by the U. S. Treasury—most of it in the Stabilization Fund. Similar funds exist in European countries, and much gold is hoarded by private individ

New Deal May Rule N. J. Senatorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 4 —Acceptance by Senator John Milton of the Democratic nomination for re-election may hinge on the attitude of President Roosevelt and the Administration in Washington toward his candidacy, it appeared here. An indication of where he stands with the New Dealers will be supplied by the choice of a successor to Judge William Clark on the New Jersey Federal District Court Bench. Mr. Milton has recommended Judge Thomas Glynn Walker, of Jersey City, for the position, while Senator William H. Smathers is backing Orvyl Schalick, of Salem. Mr. Walker is now a member of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals.

The question of a Roosevelt third term also may be involved: Senator Smathers has become an out and out third-term advocate. Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, state Democratic boss, is in favor of Mr. Milton, but he has not indicated where he stands on another term for the President.

Smathers for Third Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4—Senator William H. Smathers (D), of New Jersey, has "but one political ambition left—to help elect President Roosevelt for a third term."

"I want him to seek a third term because there is no one big enough and strong enough to carry on for him should he step aside," Senator Smathers told guests at a dinner to Charles I. Lafferty, Atlantic County Democratic leader here last night. Mr. Lafferty has resigned as county chairman since becoming comptroller of customs of the port of Philadelphia.

Colombia Inaugural: U. S. Plans Flight

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department announced that under Maj. Vincent J. Meloy, Brooklyn, N. Y., a good-will flight will be made this week by three Army "flying fortress" bombers to Bogota, Colombia.

The planes will take 15 officers and 12 men to the inaugural ceremonies Aug. 7 of President-elect Eduardo Santos.

Starting at Langley Field, Va., the planes will undertake a direct 1,500-mile nonstop flight from Miami, Fla., to Bogota. Officials said the exact date and time would be announced at Miami.

Under present plans, the flight will remain in Bogota for about three days and return to the United States by way of France Field, Canal Zone.

Maj. Harold L. George, Somerville, Mass., was given command of one of the planes and Maj. Caleb V. Haynes, Mt. Airy, N. C., of the third. Officers and men are all from the Langley Field staff.

U. S. Navy's Mass Flights

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Two flights of 16 long-range patrol bombers, each to Hawaii, in September and November, and one of 16 planes to Panama from San Diego Aug. 31, will complete the United States Navy's mass distance flights for 1938, naval aviation authorities announced here.

Mexican Bachelor Tax Invalidated by Court

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—A law imposing a special tax on bachelors, adopted several months ago by the Tamaulipas State Legislature, has been declared unconstitutional by Jesus Garza Cabello, Magistrate of the Supreme Court.

He praised the Legislature's efforts to increase the birth rate but ruled the Mexican citizen cannot be forced to assume a particular civil status.

General Classified

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CHRISTMAS Cards, Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping. Religious boxes. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-47, Mass

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CHRISTMAS Cards Up to 110% profit with Bonus selling sensational 21 folder $1 Assortment Gift Wrapping. Everyday Stationery. 50 for $1 Personals. Kiddie Kards Experience unnecessary. Special offers. Request sample box on approval and money making plan. Terry Studios 601 Westfield, Mass

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MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

YOUNG man (24) representing steel manufacturers in England, invites enquiries from American firms with view to representation; similar capacity. Box W-1123, BCM/CBM, London.

REAL ESTATE

ROBERT GRAY—Property Management, Appraiser, member Realty Board, Society Residential Appraisers Senior Grade. 388 E. Green St., Pasadena, Calif. CO. 6847.

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LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND — Two rooms, kitchen and bathroom, modern apartment; 5th floor; refrigerator, swimming pool, squash, tennis, restaurant, 3 acres of garden; near two churches; any period; $30 weekly. GAYE, 907 Beatty House, Dolphin Square.

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ARTISTS

ILLUSTRATOR of children's books, pastel portrait painting. EDWARD A. DAHLHEIM, 34 Lynton Pl., White Plains, N. Y. Glad. 2371.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades 15 West Preston St., Vernon 3010.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SO. WEYMOUTH, MASS.—Wanted to board, girl, Christian Scientist, 12 years or under; excellent schools; references. Phone Wey. 1792.

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CLEAN, well-furnished cottages available through August and September. Information, write MRS. P. K. BARNES, Crescent Lake via Unity, N. H.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Wood-working and interior alterations, store and office fixtures, install closets in cabinet book-cases and build wall panelling; all kinds of wood novelties. H. E. BOSBORG, 1397 Rogers Avenue, MAnsfield 6-2397.

Local Classified

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LOVING and quiet home for rest and study, attention if desired. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 N. 8th St., New Hyde Park, Long Island, New York. Tel. Floral Park 7482.

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QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705

QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Baldwin 6155.

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FURNITURE, Rugs and Bedding may be purchased reasonably from New York wholesale houses. MRS. LUDWIG, 171 Fourth Ave., Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT 4 SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
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CEDAR LAKE INN, North Falmouth, Cape Cod, Mass.—A small select inn; homelike atmosphere combined with excellent cooking; large, airy rooms; twenty-third year; private beach; tennis. MRS. N. C. WRIGHT. Telephone Falmouth 352-M-1.

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MAN around 40 up book orders for us in this locality; year round job, with good commission; experience unnecessary. Inquire BURR NURSERIES, Manchester, Conn.

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ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Touring guests in cool Chevy Chase; yard; trees and porches. 3703 Morrison, (cor. 3555 Conn. Ave.) Mrs. A. L. Parks.

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ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFINED middle-aged woman companion, housekeeper; one adult; can drive car; free to travel; Christian Scientist preferred; references given. Representative, 3799 Lake Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

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SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate near Asbury Park; ocean bathing from rooms, tennis, golfing, riding; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18-$22; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

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CONNECTICUT

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CONNECTICUT

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CONNECTICUT

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104 WALL STREET NORWALK

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
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Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
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GLENBROOK, CONN.

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
36 WORTH STREET
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CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD *(Continued)*

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Now On
THE C. O. MILLER CO
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AT SUMMER PRICES
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A Fine Women's Shop
MUHLFELDER'S
35 NORTH PEARL STREET
Millinery — Shoes
Accessories
Wearing Apparel

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

AUBURN

BUY NOW
A Trouble Proof, Quiet Sealed Unit
WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR
Smith & Pearson Inc.
PHONE 21 AUBURN

FRED R. DRAKE Inc.
Distributors
SUNOCO
AUBURN NEW YORK

NEW YORK

AUBURN *(Continued)*

TRY DAIRYLEA ICE CREAM
Richer and Creamier
PHONE 2475

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m. - 2 p. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
Welcome
to our beautiful new modernistic building. Open August 4th, three doors east of former store. Filled with useful things for the home and car.
Sporting Goods, Radios, Refrigerators, Lubricating Oil

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick, Steel Products
Spring Prices Convenient Paying Plan

Parlor City Shoe Co.
.0 COURT STREET
CLEARANCE
SUMMER SHOES
at the Right Time
L. Miller, Florsheim, Dr. Locke's and others

FURNITURE SALE
Our Annual August Furniture Sale presents an opportunity to modernize your home at little cost.
at McLEAN'S

BREWSTER

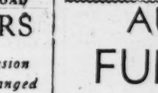
TEL. BREWSTER 734
Open Evenings by Appointment
FLORENE
Beauty Shoppe
Avery Bldg., 10 Main Street
Opp. Railroad Station Brewster, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Cosmetics
Tel. 6260—6261
71 PONDFIELD ROAD

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1



Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0153-0154

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. P. ALLINGHAM
REALTOR—APPRAISER
22 Years Active in Buffalo
Real Estate Advisory Service
158 PEARL ST. CL 1120

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores — Phones — Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St — Buffalo, Kenmore and Snyder
Li. 7878
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
280 DELAWARE AVE. — 304 MAIN ST.
HOTEL STATLER

NEW YORK

BUFFALO *(Continued)*

Anthracite
Egg, Nut $12.00
Stove 12.10
$1 Discount C. O. D.

There is also a contract arrangement for those who wish to fill up their bins now when the prices are lowest, while payments are made monthly over the Summer with a special discount on the final payment.
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
QUALITY SERVICE COURTESY
A Trial Will Convince You
4949 Main St. Univ. 6600

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Thermique
The Perfect Permanent Wave
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Artabell Beauty Shoppe
GR. 1092 1798 MAIN ST.

CORTLAND

H. C. MUNSON
Phone 624 108 Main, Cortland, N. Y.
Paint Headquarters' Everything You Need for That Paint Job

Annual August Sale
Complete
Home Furnishings
PECK'S
Cortland, N. Y. Ithaca, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

AUGUST FUR SALE
authentic 1938-1939 winter styles
Dependable Quality
Martin & Naylor Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

RUDOLPH
Zotos
Permanent Waves
Exclusively
30 South Main Phone 2131

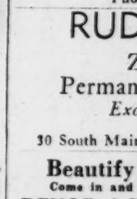
Beautify Your Home
Come in and let us explain the
DEVOE 2-COAT SYSTEM
to insure long lasting of your paint job.
E. S. BATCHELLER & CO.
97 N. Main Street Phone 2105

KEEP NEAT—*despite heat!*
Once you try our service for summer garments, you'll send them regularly
ROBISON & SMITH
Launderers and Cleaners

ITHACA

HERRON'S—
Shoes for All the Family
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
138 E. State St. ITHACA, N. Y.

NEW 1938 FRIGIDAIRES at
$119.50 *up*
ROTHSCHILD'S
Ithaca, N. Y.



Atwaters
Grocers
111 E. State Street
Ph - 2761

JAMESTOWN

Store-Wide
SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE
Now Going On at
NELSON'S
—of JAMESTOWN—
"One of Chautauqua Region's Fine Department Stores"

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN *(Continued)*

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
13 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

Selling Agents for
KICKERNICK GARMENTS
Abrahamson-Bigelow's
Jamestown's Big Department Store

24-Hour Friendly Service
Mobiloil
Modern Lubrication Equipment
Washing and Polishing
EMIL JONES
FRIENDLY SERVICE STATION
MAIN AT SIXTH

LARCHMONT

B. GLASSMAN
Watches and Jewelry
Expert Repairing — Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1538 — 1935 Palmer Ave.

Long Island

BALDWIN

Complete Norge Equipment
Baldwin General Supply Co.
On the cor. Merrick Rd. and S. Grand Ave.
Tel. Baldwin 1492

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE

Freedman's Dept. Store
4 EAST MAIN STREET
You can find many ways to make this summer a comfortable one by visiting our
Sportswear Departments

⅓ OFF SALE
STARTS AUGUST 5TH
ENDS AUGUST 27TH
Deduct ⅓ of Ticket Price—
the balance is what you pay
FREEDMAN'S DEPT. STORE

O'SHEA BROS.
Prime Meats—Poultry
"Where Quality Reigns Supreme"
BAY SHORE AND BABYLON

BAY SHORE
Grand Fruit Market
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
46 E. Main St. Tel. Bay Shore 1654

Most Paint & Wallpaper Co.
71 EAST MAIN STREET
BAY SHORE, L. I. Tel. 2881

BAY SHORE—Babylon

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors: Birds Eye Frosted Foods
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
Charles & Co., Products
Prompt Deliveries Tel. Babylon 529
30 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON

SOCONY
Phone Babylon 778
WE GREASE TO PLEASE
EAST END SERVICE STATION
247 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON, N. Y.
JOHN WASHINGTON Res. Babylon 81-W

DOUGLASTON

Bird's Eye Frosted Foods
Are but one of the groups of quality foods at fair prices—with which we hope to continuously merit your patronage.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Tel. Bayside 9-1371, 1372

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684
D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743
Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ADVANCE FUR SALE
25%-40% Savings
Blachas & Mellides
MASTER FURRIERS
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-5235

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

Individual Attention
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

FROCKS COATS HATS ACCESSORIES
GIFTS LAMPS FURNITURE GLASSWARE
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Closed Evenings Until Labor Day

FOREST HILLS

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain — Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream — Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

FREEPORT

Hicbrock's
46 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.
Cool Fountain Drinks
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Tray Packed French Ice Cream
20c a Pint

PHONE 4977 FREEPORT
GREASING 'EM HELPS
AND WE DO A GOOD JOB OF GREASING
Sonny's Service Station
W. H. LANGE, Prop.
E. SUNRISE HWY. and HENRY ST.
FREEPORT, N. Y.

GREAT NECK

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave Hempstead 1601

HALLERON'S
TOOLS—HARDWARE—GLASS
WALLPAPER—PAINTS
"Ask for Mike"
7 S. Franklin St. Hempstead 4962

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

Live Outdoors this Summer, Visit Our
SUMMER HOME SHOP
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

FANN'S
Final Clearance
Values up to 12.98 now $2, $4, $6
Summer Dresses, formerly 5.98 to 12.98
Now $3, $5, $7
Millinery Values $1.98 to $4.98
Now 50c and $1.00
255 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.

Redwood Lumber
Greenhouse Specialties
CARL MIRSCHEL
Lumber Yard—Building Materials
Hempstead 3141 Floral Park 5618
Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Hempstead Turnpike, near Nassau Blvd.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN
and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

CAMEO SHOPS
Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-14 82nd Street Hav. 4-8318
Opposite Jackson Theatre

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-13 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

Jackson Heights
Community Garage, Inc.
The Finest Garage Facilities
in Jackson Heights
Lubrication—Accessories—Tires
Roosevelt at 79th Hav. 4-3506—3507

The DINNER BELL
RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

JACKSON HEIGHTS
Corona

TOYLAND
WORLD'S FAIR SOUVENIRS
Candy, Stationery, Toys
Sporting Goods
HARRY LIEB
40-02 104 St. Phone
Cor. Roosevelt Ave. and Corona Plaza Hav. 9- 8245 8246

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
"Ask About Our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling
and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Law
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

LITTLE NECK

GEO. A. DREVES
CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Candies
and Ice Cream
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
253-24 Northern Blvd Tel. Bayside 9-2534

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff
Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere.

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and
Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

Fredericks Delicatessen
Tel. Lyn. 1135-R 76 Atlantic Ave.
STAPLE GROCERIES
Fancy Sandwiches
and Hors d'Oeuvres

MANHASSET

MANHASSET DELICATESSEN,
INCORPORATED
HOME-COOKED FOOD
Chicken Pot Pies Our Specialty
Staples CATERING Delicacies
135 Plandome Road Opp. Theatre
PHONE MANHASSET 2188

PATCHOGUE

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST and MEDFORD AVE
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

JAMES G. SHAND
PATCHOGUE AND BAYPORT
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are for sale in our stores.
Free Delivery Service
Tel. Patchogue 1060 Bayport 317

Swezey Coal & Feed Co.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones | Patchogue 270 | Port Jefferson 555

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
PAINTS
GLASS
WALLPAPER
Lucas
199 RAILROAD AVE., BAYVILLE, N. Y
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Bayville 949

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE

SUPER-SHELL
Neighborhood Super-Service
CARS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED
215-12 Jamaica Ave. HOllis 5-10461
QUEENS VILLAGE

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen

Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

Fur and Cloth Coats
at lowest prices—made possible by our small overhead
Cohen's Fur Shop
JAMAICA AVE. COR. 134TH ST.
Remodeling, Repairing, Cleaning
Glazing

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

ONA'S BEAUTY SALON
Make your next wave our
NEW ZOTOS
PRECISION-TIMED BY THE "GUARDIAN EYE"
Also other methods
specially priced

317-09 Hillside Ave. Vir. 7-9767

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

CHAS. FRIEDOPFER
Complete Line of
Furniture and Bedding
Visit Our Maple Glen
25 Completely Furnished
Maple Rooms
9206 JAMAICA AVENUE
VIRGINIA 7-1189—7-1190

PARKWAY
Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-19 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

FRED KLIEFUSS
Confectionery
HOME MADE
FRENCH ICE CREAM
Also FINE ASSORTMENT OF
SELECT CANDIES
95-19 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-9778

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Telephone Rockville Centre 3449
George Wortman, Prop.
Arthur Collier, Service Dept.
NEWORT GARAGE
CADILLAC and LA SALLE SERVICE
GENERAL AUTO REPAIRS
SHELL PRODUCTS
EDISON BATTERIES
Cars Called For and Delivered
132-36 Long Beach Road

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

C. Filling Stations, Inc.
South Park
and
Lincoln Avenues
Mobilgas
If you're planning to locate in
fall consult
HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.
Real Estate
HELEN W. ZEPP, President
Tels. Rockville Centre 2222 Res. 609 R. V. C.
140 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Intersection Merrick Rd. and Highway

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S
MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3841
Orders Called For and Delivered

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
phone 89 Pharmacy phone 89
110 mamaroneck ave.
Elizabeth Arden Agency

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and
Gowns

29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water St.
Good clothes since 1920—
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOPWELL
Pure Foods
560 North Ave. Hamilton 5300

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate. PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
32 Pelham Rd. New Rochelle

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

ANNOUNCING!
SPECIALS ON LAMPS AND SHADES DURING AUGUST
Westchester Gift Shop
Main Street, Corner Maple Avenue
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

Agnes Meagher
(Formerly of Tauger's)
576 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)

"SNAG PROOFED" HOSIERY
For Men and Women
Superlative Wearing Quality
NATALIE F. BARKER
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 6358
MORNINGS FROM 9-12
FOR APPOINTMENT AT YOUR HOME
NEW ROCHELLE

House of Music
- SHEET MUSIC
- MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
- PIANO TUNING
- INSTRUMENT REPAIRS

Everything at Cut Prices
New Rochelle 4317
76 Centre Avenue New Rochelle

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave at Winyah Hamilton 5050

GREGORY'S
Headquarters for
BARBIZON LINGERIE
Corsets fitted and altered
by expert corsetieres
524 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Why Not Have Your
Personal Jewelry
REMODELED
This Summer?
Leonard Talner
Jeweler
565 Main Street N. R. 3692
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in
Milk Quality"
or immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Irvington 1262 or Marble 7-1400.

New Rochelle Trust Company
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

We Wash Everything
with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bay Ridge—Scandinavian-American
BARBER SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Haircutting
311 69TH STREET R. O. CHRISTENSEN

For 'blue coal'
Call Glenmore 5-8672
"Ask about our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
Local and Long Distance
Moving
Storage—Packing—Shipping
CHAS. A. JOHNSON
772 Coney Island Ave. WI. 6-4040

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AT LAST!
Rome "Slumberon" Mattress
$29.75
with the improved ORTHO-FLEX INNERSPRING CONSTRUCTION provides self-adjustment to all different size individuals.
The Finest Mattress in "Slumberon" History
—Write or phone for full information—
CARL W. SCHWABE
188 W. 16th St., N. Y. C. CH. 2-7158—7464
RE 2-5498 Est. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old gold and jewelry purchased
Estates Liquidated

Staten Island

PEEKSKILL

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Phone 2327
If you live in HARMON, OSSINING or CROTON call CROTON 664 for direct service

Van Cortlandt Dairy
All Grades of Milk
Cream—Real Churned Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese
PEEKSKILL OSSINING MAHOPAC
Phone 2100 1260 2141

M. A. BURNS MARKET

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
943 Second Street
Telephone 433

CAMP or COTTAGE
will be more inviting
in a new coat of
KEYSTONE PAINT
FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave. Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

NIAGARA FALLS

CHARLES MITCHELL
7925 Buffalo Avenue
BLUE SUNOCO
STREAMLINE ACTION MOTOR FUEL
"regular gas price"

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
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"Certified" LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Russell in Los Angeles Times

We've Had a Pickaback for Years!

—Thomas in New Orleans Item

World Fair Suggestion

—Elderman in Washington Star

Well?

—Doyle in New York Post

Another Relic of 1929 Due for a Tuning Up

—Crawford in Newark Evening News

The Man Without a Country

Sunbonnet Sue

You work every day from the dawning
To make dreams of harvest come true;
Oh, August, I am sure there was never
A friend who is kinder than you.
L.M.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

An Amendment Does Not Adopt

Question: (1) On the agenda before a meeting was a motion that, on being discussed, caused a member to move an amendment, which was adopted. In this instance, should the former motion, although not passed, have been rescinded by members present? Or does it become automatically rescinded through the passing of the amendment?

(2) What would be the correct interpretation in the minutes?

Answers: (1) While the subject of amendments has already been discussed in these answers (see Monitor, Nov. 2, 1935, and Nov. 7, 1935), this question provides opportunity for a further discussion of this important question. The mistake in this case was to assume that the adoption of the motion settled the question. Logically, the inquirer wonders what happened to the original motion. Where is it? It could not be rescinded either automatically or any other way, since it is impossible to rescind something that has not been adopted. Literally, nothing was adopted except the motion to amend the original motion. The adoption of the amendment simply decided that the members did not care for the wording of the original motion and wished to change it before adopting it. After they decided to change it, by adopting the amendment, another vote should have been taken on adopting the motion as amended. Failing to do so really left the question unsettled.

(2) In recording the procedure in the minutes, in view of the prevailing impression that the adoption of the amendment settled the question, it should be treated as though the final vote on the main motion were taken by general consent since that is the practical effect. It is too late now to raise a point of order on the incomplete action. It can only be assumed that the action was complete, the vote on the motion as amended being waived by general consent.

Crossword Puzzle

Across

1—Italian divinity
5—Whip
7—Preposition
9—Prejudice
11—Tree
13—Winged
14—Disturbance
16—Conjunction
17—Verbal
19—Notable period

Down

1—Hinder
2—Dye
3—Seize suddenly
4—Continent
6—Luminous circle
8—Medley
10—Girl's name
12—A greater quantity
15—Strike lightly
18—Interjection

Answer Appears Among Advertisements

In Lighter Vein

Give It Time

"Why don't you read this book of world history from 5000 B. C. to 1937 A. D.?"

"Aw, I looked at it and I don't like the way it ends."—Unidentified Clipping.

Right

"So you want to try that proofreader job, eh?"

"Yes, sir."

"And do you understand all the responsibility attached to it?"

"Yes, sir, when you make a mistake, I take all the blame."—Pasadena Post.

More Than Was Expected

Johnny, 10 years old, applied for a job as grocery boy for the summer. The grocer wanted a serious-minded youth, so he put Johnny to a little test. "Well, my boy, what would you do with a million dollars?" he asked.

"Oh, I don't know—I wasn't expecting so much at the start," said Johnny.

Opportunity Knocks

A new pulpit having been erected, the minister and the verger tested the acoustics.

"Stand you well to the back and see how this sounds," said the minister, repeating a text.

"Fine, meenister, fine!"

"Now you go up into the pulpit and say anything you like."

The verger went up. "I havena' had a rise o' pay for three years. Hoo does that soond, meenister?"—Tit-Bits.

A Song at Twilight

Monitor Camera Club from June de Bella, San Jose

Brevities

Office Economist: A taxpayer is a guy who works hard and saves his money; and a politician is a guy who is glad of it.

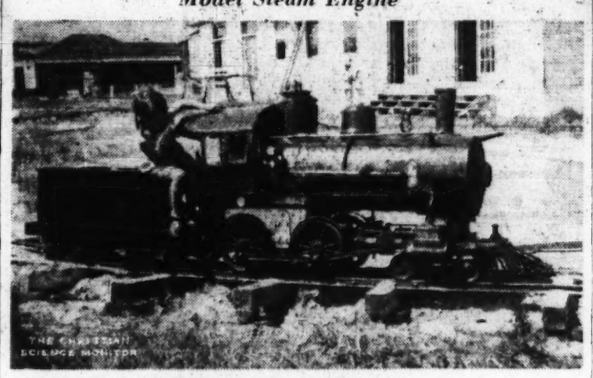
Detroit News: It might be worth giving Tenor John McCormack a trial in the Irish presidency, just to tune in on the fireside recitals.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will spend the vacation working out a definition of our foreign policy. Secretary Hull welcomes this inquiry because he has often wondered what it is himself.

Quotation for Today

GOOD WILL, like a good name, is the result of many acts, and can be lost by one.—GEORGE F. HOFFMAN.

Model Steam Engine



Monitor Camera Club from C. B. Morton, Portsmouth, Va.

This Pocket-Size Steam Engine Is Proving to Be a Popular Attraction at Virginia Beach, Where Its Owner Operates a Train of Two Open Coaches on a Figure-Eight Track. More Adults Than Children Patronize It

Lake Champlain

Monitor Camera Club from M. L. Harris, Boston

Odds and Ends

The Paper Industry

Paper is one of America's largest industries—seventh in volume of dollars.

Ever Count Them?

It takes 333 human hairs placed side by side to cover a distance of one inch.

Wear and Tear

In a corner store at Times Square in New York City a telephone book lasts only 96 hours.

"Number, Please," Obsolete

Ecuador is the only country in South America, and Bulgaria the only country in Europe, without dial telephones.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

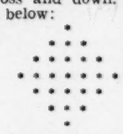
Cryptogram

It's a fact about trees—

MNO PQRSPO TUQVWOQMVX YRQYZT MUOO RA MNO XVAM APUBRBTU TC RMA CVWRXG VQE RA QTM ZQTFQ MT ODRAM RQ MNO FRXE AMVMO.

Word Diamond

Words are to be filled in on the form below, so that they read the same across and down. Definitions are given below:



1, A consonant. 2, Grassy soil. 3, Narrow strip of leather. 4, Largest ape. 5, To idle. 6, A fold. 7, A vowel.

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing FORE to REAR in 9 moves.

Arithmetical Verse

With figures six, all of one sort,
Write down ten thousand, plain and short.

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Prayer

Prayer is the spirit speaking truth to Truth.—P. J. Bailey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

His Hobby

Arlington, Mass.

Miss B——'s sixth grade pupils were awaiting her decision as to the most interesting hobby displayed on the long table. The children's names on small cards were attached to stampbooks, model airplanes, bouquets of carefully cultivated flowers, etc. Suddenly, the teacher noticed that one of her most enthusiastic boys had contributed nothing.

"I was so sure you had a hobby, James," she said, moving back to lay her kindly hand on his shoulder.

"I have, Miss B——, but it's nothing I could bring to school."

"Oh, that's all right. I suppose it's something too large to carry."

He tossed back his hair and smiled. "No, that isn't the trouble, either. It's nothing you can even see, and yet it's a hobby with me. I save all my money; and about twice a month, when I have enough for candy or ice cream cones, my father drives me over to the Institution for the Blind, and we take a load of boys out for a ride and a treat. Our Scout troop once visited there, and that is how I discovered that driving was their greatest pleasure. You see, many of them are far away from home and lonesome. And—well, that's my hobby."

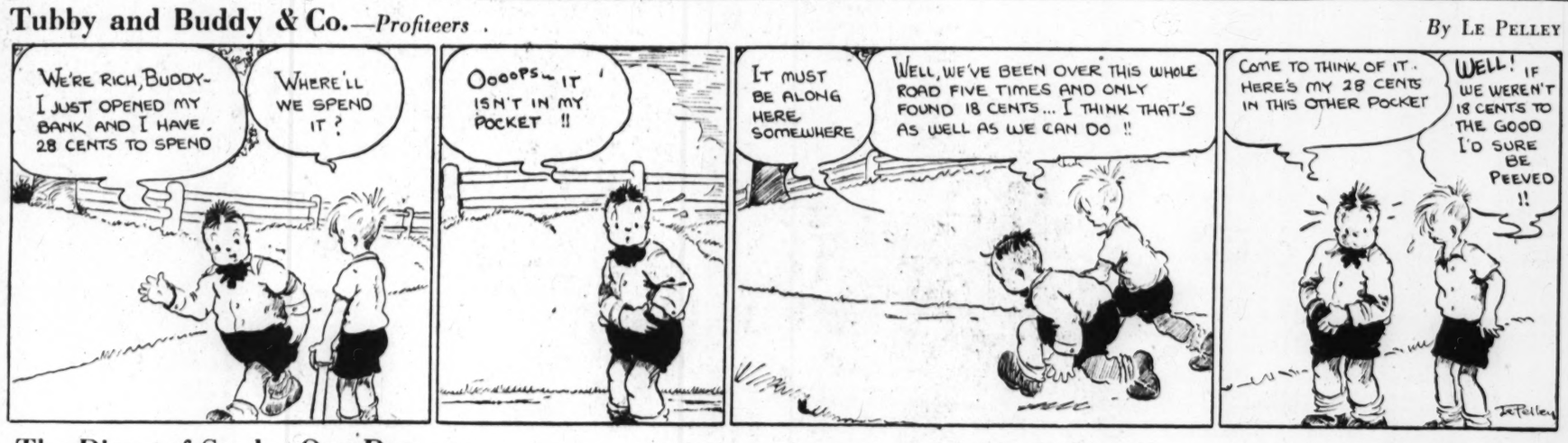
For a long minute, Miss B—— said nothing, then she turned to the class. "Now I shall award the prize. But tomorrow, I'm going to buy a duplicate prize for James, although we can't 'even see' his hobby. I know you'll all agree that it is truly a 'big one.'"

As she reached for the award, there was an eager buzz of approval as the pupils turned toward their smiling classmate. The teacher continued, "Most hobbies are collections for ourselves. James's hobby is giving—giving the greatest gift there is, happiness."

They all agreed.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Profiteers*

By LE PELLEY


WE'RE RICH, BUDDY— I JUST OPENED MY BANK AND I HAVE 28 CENTS TO SPEND
WHERE'LL WE SPEND IT?
OOOOPS— IT ISN'T IN MY POCKET !!
IT MUST BE ALONG HERE SOMEWHERE
WELL, WE'VE BEEN OVER THIS WHOLE ROAD FIVE TIMES AND ONLY FOUND 18 CENTS... I THINK THAT'S AS WELL AS WE CAN DO !!
COME TO THINK OF IT. HERE'S MY 28 CENTS IN THIS OTHER POCKET
WELL! IF WE WEREN'T 18 CENTS TO THE GOOD I'D SURE BE PEEVED !!

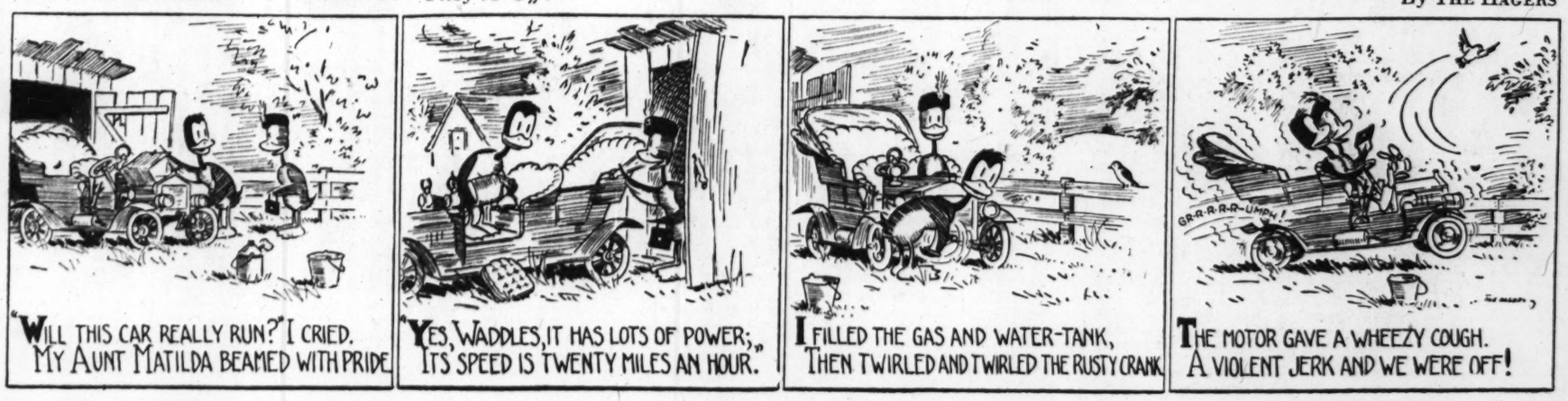
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—??

By CARMACK

"That looks interesting," I thought when I saw a pile of rubbish in the alley behind Joan's house—
SNIFF SNIFF
So I proceeded to sniff around and see what I could find—
Guess what! I discovered an ol' boot that looked just about perfect to toss around in a tussle—
But all of a sudden the boot began to wiggle and what a surprise I got!

The Adventures of Waddles—*They're Off!*

By THE HAGERS


WILL THIS CAR REALLY RUN?" I CRIED. MY AUNT MATILDA BEAMED WITH PRIDE
YES, WADDLES, IT HAS LOTS OF POWER; ITS SPEED IS TWENTY MILES AN HOUR.
I FILLED THE GAS AND WATER-TANK, THEN TWIRLED AND TWIRLED THE RUSTY CRANK
GR-R-R-R-UMPH!
THE MOTOR GAVE A WHEEZY COUGH. A VIOLENT JERK AND WE WERE OFF!

Daily Anecdote

The Beginning

To Thomas Charles, of Wales, goes the credit for the establishment of the great British and Foreign Bible Society, which sends the Scriptures to every part of the world; but to a little girl in a remote country cottage belongs the honor of providing the inspiration for this great enterprise.

Out of meager earnings this Welsh maiden set aside pennies with which to buy a Bible, and after several years, having saved enough for this purpose, she set out for the village of Bala, 25 miles away, to make the purchase. But, alas, when she arrived there, hungry and tired, there was not a Bible to be found. The entire local supply was exhausted!

Thomas Charles learned of the incident, related it to friends in London, and asked them to have a Bible Society established. Thus began the great British and Foreign Bible Society.

Her Tithe

Mrs. Isabella Graham had received £1,000 unexpectedly. True to the habit which she had maintained, she put £100 at once into the tithe bag, which had never before received so large a sum.

The circumstance was never mentioned by her; but after her passing, this entry was found in her diary: "Quick, quick, before my heart gets hard!"

Source of Greatness

No man was ever great without some portion of divine inspiration.—Cicero.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The unique ornamental gingko tree is the last survivor of its family and is not known to exist in the wild state.

Word Diamond: G, Sod, Strap, Gorilla, Daily, Ply, A.

Letter Changing: Fore, fort, foot, moot, moat, meat, beat, feat, fear, rear.

Arithmetical Verse: 999-9/9.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Sound Self-Interest

THE good Samaritan acted from the soundest conception of self-interest when instead of passing by on the other side he stopped to give succor to the man who had fallen upon misfortune. In helping his neighbor the Samaritan was saving himself from the brutalizing effect of ignoring another's need.

Back of the efforts of the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee, set up to ameliorate the sufferings of peoples deprived of a country by political upheavals and race theories, is an appreciation of the need not only of these peoples but of the entire world to be protected from brutalizing influences. That enlightened self-interest demands an effort at solution of the refugee problem was recognized in the speech of Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the conference at Evian-les-Bains, to the Committee.

> The time has come when governments, recognizing that disorderly movements of peoples in great numbers makes for general unrest, must strive to re-establish an orderly course of migration. The recognition of this necessity brings us here.

Yes. And there is another reason why people everywhere need to take part in this effort in behalf of refugees. The bombings of civilians, the daily reports of men killing men on battlefield, the records of mass persecitions, have a brutalizing effect on the human mind which it can escape only through prayerful alertness. One way we can hope to save ourselves from becoming callous to human needs and indifferent to the divine demand to love mankind, is to exert our best moral efforts toward helping those suffering from influences which would rob not only them but all of us of values indispensable to humanity.

Mexico Demurs

THE reply of the Mexican Government to the recent note of Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, is a firm and in several respects courageous statement of the position of the southern Republic with reference to expropriated lands of American citizens. While citizens and officials of the United States will naturally disagree with much of its content, it nevertheless merits their close and open-minded attention.

In short, Eduardo Hay, Mexican Foreign Secretary, denies that there is, as asserted by the American State Department, any universally accepted rule of international law requiring immediate compensation "for expropriations of a general and impersonal character." He says, however, that there is in fact no controversy for arbitration, since the Mexican Government and Mexican law recognize the right to compensation. The question is how fully and how soon it can be given where proved due.

On this point the note pleads that economic circumstances alter cases, that Mexico cannot pay instantly though the need for making the agrarian land reforms has been inexorable, that to pay foreigners without paying their own nationals would be inequitable, and that aliens who entered in search of profits should be willing to abide by the same law as Mexicans.

Possibly the most cogent point of all is made that many of the land titles on which compensation is sought are every bit as flimsy as outsiders suspect the promises of the Mexican Government to be. Some were obtained for practically no cost at all unless it was for political influence, some were obtained on promises of development which were never fulfilled, and some were wrested originally by questionable means from the peoples to whom the Government seeks to restore them.

Certainly the United States wishes to demand compensation only where it is deserved. Most of the considerations which in the present note apply to agricultural lands will apply equally to the more recently expropriated oil lands. It is to be reiterated, as has been said in these columns, that mere promises of compensation, if unfulfilled, cannot meet the requirements of fairness; the ultimate test is in fulfillment. Yet the Mexican Government's offer of negotiation rather than arbitration offers surely a starting point at least for exploring the question of where and how much is genuinely due.

Downstream Classic?

WHEN Tom the Water Baby took his first trip under water he was amazed at the number of animals who made the water their home. Texan water sprites would have been equally amazed last week had they been playing in their Colorado River, for paddling south one warm day, no doubt using the "crawl," came a Travis County cow. Not content in merely demonstrating the aquatic ability of Lone Star stock, she set what may be an international record for her class and size: a forty-mile dash downstream. Some of her friends must have told her far fields were greener—and after her trek they must have tasted so.

> WHEN ASKED in a press conference what she would like to be when she grew up, Shirley Temple said she hoped she could be a movie actress. It's a worth-while ambition; and in the meantime she is doing some promising rehearsing.

Race Theories: Church vs. State

THE controversy which has arisen between the Vatican and the Italian Government over the race-purity theories enunciated by Fascist authorities last month is merely one incident in the prolonged struggle of the Papacy to reach a working basis with the ultra-nationalistic ideals of certain states in which it has a traditional interest.

It is probable that the biological basis for a race purity movement that would be naturally attractive to Italian nationalism was set forth without any intention of breaking in upon that "cordial collaboration" that both Fascism and the Papacy have made constant efforts to maintain. And now that the Pope has sharply taken the biological enthusiasts to task for their discriminatory theories there are signs that the Government will rather tone down its theories than enter upon a major contest with Vatican City on the point. But the episode serves to show the precarious nature of the companionship between the Papacy and the fascist states with which it is associated.

The fact that Italy signed a Concordat with the Vatican in 1929, accompanying the famous Lateran treaty, and four years later the Roman Catholics of Germany obtained a similar document from the Berlin Government — both recognizing Roman Catholic rights in education, marriage, and non-political religious groups—have not been able to conceal the intrinsic differences over the new theories of state. A form of government that claims complete control of education, of the reading matter of the public, of all youth organizations, leaves little room for an ecclesiastical body that demands a say in the education, the reading matter and the lay organizations of its members.

In Italy the appearance of collaboration has been generally saved by understressing the differences. In Germany the steady encroachment of the State in all matters of education, faith, and social groups has edged the Roman Catholic Church out to such an extent that its hold on the people has become seriously problematical. The mere omission on the part of one bishop to vote in the April plebiscite brought a demand from the local authorities for his resignation.

With its traditional stronghold in Austria gone and its hold on Spain precarious, the policy of Pope Pius, which has centered largely upon alliance with the fascist governments in opposition to communism and other movements of a pronounced left-wing tendency, appears to be nearing a point at which revision of alignments may be under consideration.

Plan E—the Cincinnati Plan

AMONG the more encouraging signs for the advancement of representative government in the United States these days is the generally revived interest in improving local government. Cities are the fount from which state and national administrations, to say nothing of administrators, must spring.

Reports of continued and determined citizen participation in reform come from many places. New York, for example, has noted increased public attendance at meetings of the new City Council, elected by proportional representation. Wheeling, West Virginia, has just successfully withstood a campaign to sweep away its new charter, based on the Cincinnati plan of city government.

Mention of this plan recalls that Cincinnati not only has given an example and inspiration in showing how a machine-dominated community can throw off its shackles, but has also presented a very workable plan of municipal government, wherein, as with the big American corporation, "stockholders" (the voters) elect a "board of directors" (city council), which group lays down general policies for its "general" (city) manager to administer.

Now, none realize more clearly than those most enthusiastic over this form of government that actually the form means nothing without an active desire for better government on the part of the majority of the people. But, as Murray Seasongood, first charter Mayor of Cincinnati, recently pointed out in a Harvard lecture, it is a feeling of hopelessness on the part of many good citizens that is the greatest single obstacle in the way of improved local government. This plan of government, with its proportional representation voting guaranteeing freedom from most of the manipulation that has sidetracked so many previous reform movements, provides a definite and attractive goal to work for.

During the present legislative session in Massachusetts the so-called Plan E of city government has been approved for all Massachusetts cities except Boston. This is essentially the Cincinnati plan. Already mellow Northampton has taken steps to allow its citizens to vote this Fall on the advisability of installing the plan. And Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School has just launched a campaign in Cambridge to get sufficient names on petitions to assure a place on the ballot for Plan E.

Quincy, New Bedford and other Bay State towns are now debating the merits of this most modern of governmental devices, noting that it has proved a success beyond the experimental stage elsewhere.

News in Australia

Book News of the Day

HOW intelligently can Australia play its part in world affairs? This question is pertinently raised by inference in a small book edited by W. MacMahon Ball, senior lecturer in political philosophy at the University of Melbourne—PRESS, RADIO AND WORLD AFFAIRS (Melbourne: Melbourne University Press. 2s.).

The Australian public gets its information primarily from the Australian press and the government radio stations. This book contends that Australian readers receive a paucity of news about the Pacific, its own sphere, compared with news from Europe; that editorial bias marks the presentation; that well integrated and interpretative news necessary to the formation of sound public opinion is lacking, and that the press is so influenced by a Government which keeps secret its foreign relations that it withholds or attenuates information which would make for pertinent discussion and the healthy public opinion needed in the guidance of a democratic government.

Mr. Ball finds that this less-than-complete presentation of news develops an apathy on the part of the public toward foreign affairs. He further points out that since most of the news comes from England, Australia sees the world through English eyes. Even well-intentioned reporting through these channels ill serves Australia. For example, he mentions that Britain regards Japan as a serious trade rival and that this point of view naturally affects the selection and coloring of British news. Australia, on the other hand, sees Japan as a neighbor with complementary interests.

Press services obviously are not the answer, as the Australian press has rights to nearly every agency in the world. In fact, the Australian situation points up the fact that mere quantity of news means little and that the public is best served by good selection and integration.

Coming to radio, we find that it is an ideal medium for reaching the public, particularly in making up the press deficiency by having commentators. But the drawbacks in this instance are a lack of good commentators, a lack of news to supply them—since they must depend upon the same agencies as the press—and a government censorship much more marked in a government-operated system of radio stations than in the newspapers.

The way the censorship works is simple. No regular censors are installed. Simply the radio service is operated by a commissioner who, in turn, is appointed by the Government.

This book, short and well organized, will be useful to every person interested in the dissemination of world news to the public anywhere. The case of Australia is sufficiently detached to make a good example for study. And every drawback of the Australian system, being the result of human thinking—or lack of thinking—is noticeable in a greater or lesser degree in the news presentations of all countries.

V. D. H.

The Wrong Kind of Budget Balancing

Deep Summer in Kansas

IN THE dry heat that falls on Kansas in midsummer, beds are set up out-of-doors; sometimes on an open porch, often in the dusty yard itself. Strangers passing by find this curious, even laughable, but to us, traveling a long road to a white farmhouse on a hill studded with cedar and elm trees, it brings back the too little known delight of nights in the open air.

We set up our camp cots in the warm dusk, and the small boys fall asleep with their astronomy lesson overhead, even as Andersen's Little Tuk placed his geography book under his pillow when the light dimmed, hoping this would help him to remember the towns. They fall asleep with the light from the North Star in their eyes, and the night does not awaken them as it sometimes does us older ones in whom some primeval instinct has stirred so that we sleep lightly yet are refreshed as we would not be by a night under a roof.

It is one of the pleasantest things in the world to drift awake to flooding moonlight and a mockingbird rollicking in a cedar tree. The mockingbird, as Kipling might have said, was the First Trouper; a singer who is half comedian and who has a perfect instinct for timing so that he keeps his audience divided between tears for his exquisite melodies and laughter at his clowning. Until we see him again in the moonlight we forget how he breaks off suddenly in the midst of his concert to leap a dozen feet or so from the topmost twig of the cedar into the air, and hover there for a brief pause before he returns to his singing.

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Does he do that from sheer ecstasy, a bursting lightness within his small body that even melody cannot relieve, or is it from the need to reconnoitre, a part of the ceaseless vigil kept by all wild things?

Kansas is one of the tier of states that changes character completely in its length, and in the span of a day's drive one may see this change unfold. In the southern third of the state cornfields and meadows and delightful groves give way, west of the Verdigris and Fall Rivers, to the Flint Hills; a wide expanse of rolling, scantily wooded country that is largely pasture land on which graze large herds of fattening cattle. The reason for the name is not far to seek, for the rock lies close to the surface, with just enough soil to support grass above it. In a small country the peculiar charm of the low green hills under a towering, cloud-flecked sky would attract visitors, but here they are lost, dwarfed by plains and mountains to the west, rivers and cities to the east, and their very existence is known to few who have not personally made their acquaintance.

The Flint Hills end in a forest of oil derricks and El Dorado—an oil-ringed town which has curiously enough exceeded the dreams of the sixteenth-century Spaniards who combed the Americas for a person, or place, of the name; and beyond lie the city of Wichita and the wheat fields on which, for all its droughts and winds, Kansas raises more hard wheat than any other state in the Union.

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A wheat country town is heralded first by the outlines of grain elevators shimmering in heat haze, then by the water tower. The highway must pass down every main street, no matter how much it is taken out of the way to do so; and this is one of the few provincial habits that cling to Kansas communities. The figures in the shop windows have extravagant eyelashes and are as slim as the mode, but the idea of the by-pass has not yet impressed the highway planners.

Again, on the western border, we sleep out-of-doors, but this time with a difference. No matter how warm the day, there must be plenty of covering by night; for whether a wind blows from the unseen mountains to the west, or whether a breath rises from the earth itself, the nights are chilly on the high plains even in midsummer.

Here are no sheltering trees, no mockingbirds; only the brilliant stars hung low over a dark plain. Walk but a little way, it seems, and you may come to the end of the earth. Here is an illusion of singleness that is strangely accented by the pale, pure colors of the dawn and the delicate notes of the western meadowlark that sparkle against the awful dignity of the sun rising from a bare horizon into a cloudless sky.

MARY ZIRKLE

North . . South . . East . . West

Is There an Issue?

By Frank L. Perrin

THE interesting discovery may be made, as one of the results of inter-party disagreements and divisions, that as between the two major political organizations as they are officially designated, there is no paramount issue which inspires that loyalty and abject fealty which divided the country sectionally or sympathetically in earlier campaign years. Reduced to its right and reasonable proportions, it may be apparent that the problem in the solution of which a vast majority of the people of the United States are most deeply concerned is not what shall or should be done, so much as how it is done. And of course the question as to how it is to be done involves the pertinent and perplexing question as to whom the task shall be assigned.

Perhaps if it is agreed that the method by which the desired end is to be gained is the important thing to determine, those who must make the decision might wisely undertake to compare the qualifications of those who are bidding for reappointment and a continuance of the confidence so generously bestowed with the somewhat less spectacular record of achievements of those who deferentially ask for the privilege of rectifying some or all of the mistakes traceable to an honest desire to accomplish, by political magic, what can best be accomplished by proved American methods.

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In Chicago, during the last few days, a sincere effort has been made to put a discerning and inquisitive finger directly upon the political nerve center which, to the expert diagnostician, might indicate the seat and the exact nature of the country's industrial and economic unrest. Actually there is little need of this council of the experts. None of those called to the conference know or realize more clearly or definitely than the millions of people in whose behalf they are acting, the reason for this continuing lack of confidence in the methods which have been officially imposed and arbitrarily and stubbornly followed.

Between November next and the summer of 1940 there will be much revealing study and discussion of ways and means. It may be that in the light which is thus shed upon a common problem there will be revealed the utter fallacy of adhesion to existing party commitments. The American people have not enlisted as banner-bearers or as marchers under commands alphabetically designated. They do not take kindly to the thought of regimentation, either politically or industrially. Results of recent primary elections in those states where the issue between the new and the old is clearly defined indicate an emergence from subservience to any party or political bloc influence.

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The issue now, as it will be two years hence, is not the survival of any party or faction, whether it is known as Democratic, Republican, New Deal, Progressive, or Labor, but the survival of popular government. This statement cannot be challenged by the defenders of the policies or past acts of any group which, assuming an unlimited grant of authority, has exceeded, by arbitrary action, the terms of the license bestowed. It is only by a return to the area prescribed and limited by constitutional authority and a sincere faith in the power of the people to redeem their pledges to themselves that the ideals of democracy can be safeguarded and perpetuated.

The Chicago conference now in progress, and future conferences to be held, may view with alarm, while spokesmen for the intrenched authority in Washington may continue to point with pride. But it is becoming increasingly improbable that either in Chicago or Washington are the controlling decisions reached by the American voters to be formulated and enunciated. The issue is not partisan. It is not, when properly analyzed, political. In the hearts of millions of Americans there is the fervent hope that in some way and by some means there can be realized a return to American fundamentals.

In a land of plenty, rich in every natural resource, with food and clothing, and houses and work for everybody, there should be no stifling and circumscribing divisions which interrupt and continue to clog the avenues through which all these things should freely flow. It is the stubborn cause of these interruptions which is being sought. There is no wild acclaim among those most concerned for any individual who has led or who hopes to lead. The goal sought is the goal of unselfish accomplishment.

The Wide Horizon

The Artist Is a He-Man

By Dorothy Adlow

THESE paragraphs are written not in the calm detachment which befits a critic, but in a mood of righteous indignation. A conversation between a group of chemists has just been reported to me. They were judging one member of their laboratory and considered him unsuited to the profession of his choice. "He is a dreamer. He is not fitted to such daily labors. He ought to be looking at scenery, and writing poetry, or painting a picture."

Let us ignore for the moment the consideration that the laboratory and all its experiments would never have existed, if there were not dreamers of a special kind in the past. All paths of thought, all experiments which lead to factual knowledge and to practical manufacture, commenced as a dream.

I am disturbed by this popular misconception of the artist. He is an odd person, without point, without schedule, who is looked upon as an outsider. He wanders off to look at the landscape. Every day is a holiday for him. Words and phrases and rhymes, forms, motives, and color schemes flow from his fingertips. He is born with a gift which serves him at will. He may stop painting for a week, or month, and pick up his brushes at random. He does not have to prepare, build up, try out his materials and method, as the laboratory worker must. He day-dreams, wool-gathers, drifts, an odd, irresponsible creature.

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I recall visiting Gaston Lachaise at his studio in New York several years ago. It was a close, small room. He was working directly on stone. His hair, shoulders, sleeves were covered with marble dust. His hands were rough with handling tools. He brought out heavy sculptures of stone and bronze to show me, too heavy, I considered, for one man to carry. He had been working day and night to complete a larger than life-size statue. He kept pondering, looking at it from many viewpoints, apparently displeased with certain details. There was nothing "arty" about this workroom, with the tools and rough stone and marble dust, and an atmosphere of tense busy-ness. I have seen Antoine Bourdelle similarly burdened in a workshop so active that I wondered when he had a moment to pause and "dream." When I last saw Jacob Epstein, he stood aloft on a scaffold working directly on a huge block of stone.

Painters, too, have impressed me with an inordinate energy. I have never met a painter of merit who did not seem in his studio amidst paints and canvas and easel, a strong and energetic person.

There are reasons for the popular misunderstanding of the artist. In America, particularly, he has never really become an accustomed member of society. There were the limners of old who made likenesses of people. But in general they were merchants, hawking their wares. In the last century, it was common practice for artists to go abroad, and once they tasted the romance of European traditions, they were loath to return to an America which was deep in industrialism, preoccupied with territorial expansion, too absorbed to be interested in anything as esoteric as art. Under the circumstances, it is natural that the artist should have been looked upon as evasive, a wanderer, a lover of what was remote and detached from the commonplace life.

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Artists have hobbies, very different to be sure from their amateur competitors. I have seen a well-known American painter shingle a roof and lay the floors of an old house which he bought. A cellist in the Boston Symphony Orchestra built himself an efficient little sail boat. Among the artists employed in the New York post office fresco-painting project was the amateur heavyweight wrestling champion of the United States, Gridley Barrows. Artists like mountain-climbing and swimming. They are excellent gardeners. They are often good cooks.

The supercilious attitude toward the artist may be explained on other grounds. We have a tendency to confuse delicate sensibility with effeteness. We sometimes, also, confuse beauty with prettiness, fancifulness with imagination.

I would go so far as to say that art is the most exacting taskmaster and that the good artist can outmatch almost any worker in physical strength and endurance. When we realize how much more must be supplemented to this elementary faculty in order to create artistically, we may judge with greater understanding these dreamers among men.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Permanent Precedent?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In China the undeclared war may drag on for a decade; Europe once witnessed a Hundred Years War. And why? All because the self-styled "moral" and Christian nations would rather enjoy the profits on shells and bombing planes than to take a definite stand for peace and prosperity. Let us take steps now, as a permanent precedent, to bar arms, ammunition, airplanes, and even civilian supplies of a commercial nature to any nation who is determined to use them in aggressive conquest. CHIU CHUN MUI

New York, N. Y.